

LAW NO AD TO LABOR

GOV. RICH SAYS CAPITAL HAS THE ADVANTAGE.

Suggests the Organization of Corporations of Labor as a Remedy for Strikes—Document Covers Nearly Every Department of the State.

Message of the Governor.

Lansing correspondence: The feature of Thursday's legislative session was the message of Gov. Rich. The Governor appeared at 2 o'clock and was greeted with great applause by the vast audience, consisting of all the Senators, Representatives, Supreme Court Judges, State officers and citizens from various parts of the State. The message was not long, occupying about forty minutes in its delivery, and was in part as follows:

Nov. 1, 1893, after the appointment of the primary school fund made for the first time in many years Michigan confronted an empty treasury. This was not caused so much by increased expenditures, as it was by the failure of the Legislature of 1891 to levy sufficient taxes. Sec. 3, of Article XIV, of the Constitution, provides that the State shall not contract debts to meet deficits in revenue.

more than \$50,000 at one time. This provision of the Constitution was adopted more than forty years ago, when \$50,000 represented more than five times that amount does to-day. It would seem to me advisable to provide for amending the Constitution as to the power of the State to borrow money in cases of necessity, rather than carry so large a balance. I desire to renew my recommendation of two years ago that if possible some means be devised for the abrogation of old special charters, so that all our railroads may be placed upon the same basis so far as taxation and supervision and other legislation is concerned.

The action of the Legislature two years ago in providing for the one-sixth mill tax places the State University upon a proper and substantial foundation. With the increased amount charged for tuition and a gradual increase of the fund for the maintenance of the State University, the State increases will place this institution beyond the need of asking further aid from the Legislature for years to come. The Michigan Mining School, when age and all things are considered, stands at the head of this class of institutions. It, in the nature of things, is a very expensive school. I would recommend that you take some measures, if possible, without in any way injuring the school, to provide that those having the benefit of it shall bear some portion of the large expense necessary to maintain it.

In the principal State insane asylums there are 3,226 beds and 2,164 inmates, leaving sixty-two unoccupied beds. For ten years past the average annual increase in the number admitted to the State asylums has been about 165, so that there is to-day provision for less than the average number of inmates who would normally be admitted to the asylums in the next six months. The increased accommodations afforded by the new asylum at Newberry might be enlarged at a minimum expenditure by enlarging the Home for Feeble-Minded and Epileptic at Lapeer, so the epileptics at present in our State asylums may be transferred to that institution. Aside from providing for the increase in the number of the insane there does not seem to be any necessity for additional legislation in regard to insane asylums.

Maintenance of State Prisons.

The State Prison at Jackson, State House of Correction and Reformatory at Lansing, and the Michigan Prison for Women at Marquette, constitute the prisons of the State, continue to be a heavy burden upon the taxable property of the State. The total cost of keeping the 1,800 prisoners, which was the average number for the last two years, was \$644,558. The cost over and above the earnings was \$210,844. The cost at Jackson alone was \$145,000, an average of \$10 prisoners, was 44 cents an inmate a day; Ionia, \$1.08, and at Marquette, \$1.13. At Marquette the executive expenses are comparatively large, as the number of inmates cared for is limited, and owing to the rigorous climate and distance from the State capital, the cost of keeping prisoners there is larger. There must have been something either radically wrong in the management at Ionia or the business was run in such a way that a large amount of money was lost. The former warden of this institution was removed from office on account of mismanagement, and there has been a marked reduction in the prices of articles bought, but it is not probable that all the reforms needed have yet been adopted. The State accountant has been ordered to conduct an investigation, and he reports verbally that the system of keeping accounts is such as to show that the practice there should be changed. It is hoped the law may be amended so as to provide for better methods and much less expense to the State for keeping prisoners. This brings up the question of contract labor. In Jackson prison, where most of the prisoners are on contract, the result is such as to show that had all the men been employed the prison would have been self-supporting and possibly a little more, and it can hardly be said that there was any serious interference with free labor there. It is clearly shown that contractors of prison labor do not employ the largest profits that they can make, but that they so that the competition cannot be very severe. No warden, however competent he may be, is capable of carrying on successfully, in all their details, anywhere from ten to twenty-five different branches of business, and it is needless to call your attention to the fact that it is not practicable or reformatory to keep prisoners without labor. It is sincerely hoped no action will be taken to deprive the prison management of the right to contract the labor of the prisoners.

Sec. 11 of Art. 5 of the Constitution of Michigan, relative to the duties of the Governor, provides he may grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons after conviction for all offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to regulations provided by law, relative to the manner of applying for pardons. It seems to me that a law should be en-

acted so as to make it practicable, upon the recommendation of the proper board, that this provision of the Constitution could be carried out literally. It is also desirable that some provision be made, in case of persons sentenced for a term of years, by providing that the filling of the testimony committee, or of a history of the case, with any aggravating or mitigating circumstances connected therewith in the Executive office to be used in cases where after years have elapsed an application for pardon is made.

Act No. 120, public acts of 1893, entitled "An act to regulate the employment of women and children in manufacturing establishments of this State, to provide for the inspection and regulation of such manufacturing establishments, and to provide for the enforcement of such regulation and inspection" has proven a good one. Upon this act the Commissioner of Labor has appointed factory inspectors, who have inspected more than 400 factories and caused a large number of improvements to be made in machinery, fire escapes, etc., and has also prevented the violation of the law in regard to the employment of women and children, has prevented labor from being in competition, and has had a tendency to keep children, who have been in factories and who should have been in school, in their proper places. There is no doubt this work could properly be extended further than it has been.

Salaries of State Officers.

I cannot too strongly urge that you again submit to the people an amendment to the constitution increasing the salaries of State officers. While the people failed to vote this increase both in 1891 and 1893 the Legislature has been in session, and had the people understood the real situation they would have voted it cheerfully. The officers comprising the Board of State Auditors also hold the important positions of Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Commissioner of the State Land Office, respectively, two of whom receive only \$800 per annum, while the State Treasurer receives only \$1,000. Owing to the meager salary and the impossibility of compelling a man of ordinary means to leave his business and live at the Capitol, or of even attending habitually to his duties, it has made it necessary to employ deputies who are competent to do the work of the principal, and paying them a liberal salary. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is another important State official of whom very much is expected and who is only paid \$1,000 per year. The Attorney General is paid only the insignificant salary of \$800 per annum, and he is expected to be the legal adviser of all the State officers, elective and appointive, and the legal adviser to the Legislature. The Superintendent of the State and various other officials, and is expected to give legal advice in real estate and criminal matters, also in railroad, insurance, and various other departments of law where corporations employ attorneys educated and experienced in these particular branches. It cannot help resulting in a loss to the State.

Labor Strikes.

During the summer of 1894 Michigan, as well as her sister States, suffered from the great labor strikes which occurred during the last days of July. The strikes raised the general question of labor and its relation to the State, and it can be done to prevent them in the future. There is no some way in which the differences between capital and labor can be adjusted without the disastrous resort to strikes? Capital is sensitive, and it may be questioned whether the very means used by labor organizations to increase wages and other concessions to better their conditions does not in the end have the opposite effect, in causing capital to seek investment in some other line which does not require the employment of labor. Labor organizations have done much in educating and aiding each other in times of need. By their organization they have wielded a power which has compelled concessions from employers which individually they could not have obtained. No matter how orderly the managers of a strike start in, or how strong the resolutions passed to preserve order and refrain from violence or damage to property, it will be found that before a settlement is effected there is more or less violence used. In any event it is a place where the lawless element congregates ready for the first opportunity for violence and plunder. Among all the numerous sufferers from strikes none suffer so much as those engaged in the strike. They find it much more difficult to recover from its effect than any others. Arbitration, compulsory and voluntary, is proposed as a remedy for the existing evils, but this does not seem to meet the requirements. Voluntary arbitration involves a mutual agreement to submit matters of difference to arbitrators to be agreed upon, and a further agreement to abide by the decision when rendered. There is ample legal machinery for this now. Compulsory arbitration will be only establishing another court or courts, in which the difficulties are settled. In case one party to the disagreement should invoke the aid of this new court he must show a violation of contract and an infringement of personal or property rights, or the court would have no jurisdiction. If any of these things have been done, then the courts now existing have jurisdiction and can furnish the remedy. It will be found impossible under our form of government to compel any corporation or individual to employ men or to pay them any particular wages. Men of means will suspend or abandon business if its management is taken from their control. It will be found equally useless to try and compel men to work unless it is for their interests to do so. In the end there must be mutual agreement between employer and employee, such as will be mutually beneficial, and such relation cannot long exist. Any agreement of this character must also be based on principles of equity and justice. The demands of civilization have made the creation of artificial persons a necessity, and such as corporations and the modern artificial cannot go along without them. Laws have been enacted providing for the association of capital to carry on large operations which would be impossible for an individual to do, and many times the investment is of such a character that no prudent man would be willing to invest his all in it. It is not going to tend to ruin him, which if it lost will not ruin him. Thus corporations are given certain powers

and privileges, and upon them is imposed certain limited liabilities and responsibilities. On the other hand labor has been left to fight on single-handed so far as law is concerned.

Incorporate Labor Unions.

The necessities of labor have, however, caused them to organize among themselves, but in order to accomplish their object they have been led to do many things not authorized by law, and in some instances in direct violation of law. Under the existing circumstances it would seem to be the part of wisdom and justice to provide for the organizations of corporations of labor, with as much power and no greater liability than is imposed on corporations of capital. Create them as a body corporate, which may make contracts and enforce them, and be empowered in turn to sue and be sued, and in short to do anything they may be authorized to do in the articles of incorporation. This would place them on an equality, and difficulties between capital and labor would be settled, through the courts. It is hardly consistent to condemn labor organizations for taking the law into their own hands unless some lawful and practicable method is provided for the protection of their interests. There is little doubt that there are difficulties in the way of carrying out this plan, and it is hardly probable that any law enacted would at first be satisfactory, but with the object kept steadily in view of providing for equitable contracts and an equitable and practical method for their enforcement, in the end success is certain.

As the law now stands the appropriations for the use of the geological survey are paid out upon the order of the Governor. There seems to be no good reason why this fund should not take the regular course of other appropriations.

There is very little if any complaint with reference to the present election law, but in the interest of accuracy and to avoid any change in the returns I renew the recommendations of two years ago that provisions be made for counting the vote at intervals during the day by a separate board. As fast as the result is known it should also be posted in a public place and signed by the board, and further results should be added to it during the day. This would prevent any changes for partisan purposes later in the day. With this arrangement the result of election in most cases would be known and the returns made out as early as 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening, and the usual delay in the returns would be avoided. There would be no increase in expense, but there would be a guarantee of greater accuracy, because the men would be fresh and would have ample time to count the votes and declare the result. The present method of canvassing votes by the Board of County Canvassers is expensive and slow, and will be found upon your desks. If these bills are passed early in the session it will save a great deal of work on proposed amendments to various city and village charters throughout the State. The number of building and loan and similar associations in the State, the large amount of money which they have loaned and on deposit, and the number of people who are interested in their management, would seem to demand that the State should require reports to be made from these associations, and that they should also be subjected to some State supervision.

CANADIAN SHIPBUILDERS.

Eventually to Control the Industry Because of Canada's Nickel Supply.

It is predicted by a writer in the London Economist that Canada will eventually control the shipbuilding industry, and this from a remarkable fact of only recent realization. It is now practically proved, he argues, that steel mixed with from three to five per cent of nickel is double the strength of ordinary steel, and as it does not corrode or take on barnacles ships constructed of it will possess the very great advantage of never requiring to be scraped. Moreover, as ships of nickel-steel may safely be built much lighter than ordinary steel ships, their engine power and consumption of coal may be safely reduced without diminution of speed. In short, according to this writer, steel seems bound to supersede the ordinary article, and probably also all other materials in present use in ship construction; and this being the case, the nation which is in position to produce this metal must necessarily control the shipbuilding industry. For the present, at least, there is no considerable supply of nickel outside of Canada, which in fact possesses nickeliferous pyrites without limit, the entire bleak region extending from Lake Superior to Labrador being rich in it. It is remarkable, indeed, that it is declared by experts that the Dominion can supply a million tons of the pure metal annually, if necessary, for an indefinite period.

Leather Colored by Electricity.

Electricity is now used for coloring leather more quickly and deeply. The hide is stretched on a metallic table and covered with the coloring liquid; a pressure of a few volts is then applied between the liquid and the table, which opens the pores of the skin and allows the color to sink in.

Accepted His Duty.

A church meeting at Blackburn, England, lately, in praying with a lay assistant to whom it had made a farewell present, passed "a vote of confidence in Mr. Pedely and Mr. Pedely's God."

Treasures laid up in heaven don't stop drawing interest when the bank stops here breaks.

WEALTH IS IN LAND.

CONSTITUTES 90 PER CENT. OF THE COUNTRY'S ASSETS.

Interesting Report of the Census Bureau Has Been Made Public—Percentage of Farm and Home Owners Compared with Different Nationalities.

Figures Are of Interest.

The Census Office has made public a report showing that the owners of farms and homes, regarded as substantially the landowners of the United States, own more than 90 per cent. of the wealth of the country. Of the white owners and tenant heads more than 51 per cent. are owners; of the negroes, more than 17 per cent.; of mixed white and negro parents, 25 per cent.; of the Indians, 65, and of the Chinese and Japanese, 14. The white owners of farms and homes own more than 90 per cent. of the wealth of all white owners; of negroes, 59; of those of mixed parentage, 87; of the Indians, 96; and of the Chinese and Japanese, 97 per cent. The percentages of ownership are slightly higher for women than for men, and free ownership is also higher among women except with the Indians and Chinese and Japanese.

The results for farm properties show that 72 per cent. of the whites are owners, 21 of the negroes, 20 of those of mixed blood, 70 of the Indians, and over 10 per cent. of the Chinese and Japanese, while for home 89 per cent. of the whites are owners, more than 15 of the negroes, 23 of those of mixed blood, 53 of the Indians, and 14 of the Chinese and Japanese. The white farmowners who are free from mortgage are 71 per cent. of all white owners; negroes, 90; those of mixed parentage, 89; Indians, 95; and Chinese and Japanese, 87. The corresponding figures for home owners are: whites, 89; negroes, 55; Indians, 47; Chinese and Japanese, 47.

In the fifty-eight cities of 50,000 population and over almost 25 per cent. of the white proprietors are owners, and not quite 9 per cent. of the negroes. For farms and homes 53 per cent. of the native proprietors are owners; from Austria-Hungary, 41 per cent.; from Canada and Newfoundland (English), 47; from Canada and Newfoundland (French), 51; Wales and England, 49; France, 47; Germany, 52; Ireland, 44; Italy, 15; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, 61; Russia, Poland, 31; Scotland, 45, and from all other countries, over 47 per cent.

The native proprietors who exceed in ownership by the natives of all of these countries except Italy, whose percentage for native owners is 93 and for the Italians 68. The highest percentage is 87, for the Irish. Ownership is more prevalent among native than among foreign-born proprietors in the case of homes than it is for farms. Of the native proprietors of homes 41 per cent. are owners, and the lowest percentage representing the ownership of homes for places of birth is 12, for the Italians.

The ownership of homes in the fifty-eight principal cities is nearly as significant as the foreign born among the native. Among the native home proprietors in these cities 23 per cent. are owners. The highest percentage is 32, for the Germans, and the lowest 6, for the Italians.

The result of the inquiry as to nativity of parents of the white native farm and home proprietors shows that for farms 44 per cent. of the parents are native born and 43 per cent. those who have one or both parents native born and 43 per cent. those who have one or both parents foreign born. The percentages for farm owners having both parents native born is 69 and in the case of homes 42 per cent. The total for both sexes and for farms and homes shows that 55 per cent. of the parents are native born, 25 per cent. are owners; from 25 to 29 years, 28 per cent.; from 30 to 34 years, 37 per cent.; from 35 to 39 years, 42 per cent.; 40 to 44 years, 49 per cent.; 45 to 49 years, 53 per cent.; 50 to 54 years, 57 per cent.; 55 to 59 years, 63 per cent., and 60 years and over, 68 per cent. The percentages are generally somewhat higher for women than for men. Farm ownership is more prevalent at all ages than home ownership. Almost 35 per cent. of farm proprietors under 25 years of age are owners and the percentage increases with age up to 35 per cent. for owners of 60 years and over. Among home proprietors less than 25 years of age 18 per cent. are owners and the percentage increases with age up to 35 per cent. for owners of 60 years and over.

Ownership is more prevalent among women who are farm and home owners and heads of families than among men. The ownership of the women is represented by 57 per cent. and the men 46. The women exceed the men also in the fifty-eight principal cities, where of the male home proprietors 23 per cent. are owners and of the female 31 per cent. One reason for the difference between the sexes in the ownership of homes is that makes the husband instead of the wife the head of the family. The ownership of farms and homes is divided between the two sexes in the proportion of 63 per cent. to the males and 17 to the females. Slightly more than one-quarter of the 2,283,675 owned homes of the United States are owned by women, and about one-tenth of the 3,122,748 owned farms.

LUMBER THIEVES AT THE FRONT

They Take Advantage of Order Permitting Indians to Cut Burnt Logs.

More than one is asking the question: Is there a reward for incendiarism? The Indians of the White Earth and Red Lake reservations in Minnesota have been granted permission by the President, upon advice of the Secretary of the Interior, to engage in logging and the sale of certain timber. The recent forest fires killed between 25,000 and 30,000,000 feet of timber which would have been lost to the Indians but for the permission given them to cut and sell it. While this permit is granted to the Indians, it is well known that it will be entirely assumed by white men. The Indians will not cut or log a stick or tree—the lumber companies will do it all. It is the lumber companies who, ever since last summer's forest fires, have huzzed about to get this order issued, and now they are getting it. The lumber companies have had their way. Instead of being 30,000,000 feet, expert opinion put the burned timber at over 500,000,000 feet covered by the orders to "permit Indians, etc." This lumber is valued at the rate of \$4 per 1,000 and it stands in the way. The whole value would be over \$2,000,000. It would be of interest to note what the Indians get for it. They usually make a fizzle of their financial operations. Last summer Chicago insurance people accused the lumber pirates of burning these forests for their own business purposes. The same charge was made by the secret agents of the Interior Department.

WHEAT AS FEED.

Some States Disposing of Fully Half the Crop in That Manner. The Farmer's Review says: Reports have been received by the Review from correspondents in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas to the extent to which wheat is being fed to cattle. In some parts of Illinois where wheat is fed largely, especially where markets are not easily reached, or where other feed crops are short. In other parts less has been fed than in some other States, apparently because no good farm product is found so salable. So a good many counties report little or no wheat being fed. Indiana is feeding probably a little larger proportion, and in some of the counties a third of the crop will be disposed of in this way. Ohio is feeding the crop freely and in localities more wheat than corn is being fed. Over a large part of the State half of the crop will be marketed in the form of live stock, and there are counties where the proportion of the crop fed will not be less than 70 per cent. In Michigan the amount fed varies greatly, some counties feeding none and others nearly all of the wheat crop. Reports of 30 and 40 per cent. being fed are quite common. Kentucky reports that the proportion of the crop fed varies from 10 to 50 per cent. Missouri reports a like condition. Kansas and Nebraska are feeding very largely, the low price making it a very economical feed. In some counties in Iowa it is being fed largely, even up to half of the crop, but in other counties it is receiving little attention as a feed. In Wisconsin, Michigan and the Dakotas considerable is being fed, but the practice is far from universal.

ORIGINATED THE BLOOMERS.

Death of Mrs. D. C. Bloomer at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Mrs. D. C. Bloomer died at Council Bluffs, Iowa, the other day, aged 78 years. Mrs. Bloomer was a woman of national renown, being the originator of the dress reform which bears her name. She and her husband celebrated their golden wedding four years ago. They had lived in the same residence in Council Bluffs forty-one years.

It was in 1851 that she began to wear the costume which is now known throughout the English-speaking world as the bloomer. She was then living at Seneca Falls, N. Y., where she was publishing a temperance paper called the Lily. In addition to being a prohibition advocate she was also a reformer in many other respects. Mrs. Bloomer was the first woman to appear in the bifurcated dress and Mrs. Bloomer published a description of it. She and Elizabeth Cady Stanton adopted the style and advocated its general adoption. Mrs. Bloomer wore the costume on several lecture trips, and in this way it became associated with and finally known by her name. By and by Horace Greeley took the subject up and was followed by other editors, the result being that the bifurcated dress became known all over the country as the bloomer.

DONOVAN IS ON DECK.

LONE STAR OF BAY TAKES THE LEGISLATURE BY STORM.

Honors Thrown on Him Thick and Fast and He Does a Little "Jollifying" Himself—Given Choice of Seats—His Own Caucus Disagrees.

Novel Opening Incidents.

John Donovan, of Bay, the lone star of the Michigan Democracy, who has been in the ascendant since it was discovered that he had the great minority of the Legislature of 1893 concealed about his person, reached his zenith Wednesday. Since he was discovered by the political astronomer a couple of months ago he has given evidence of the possession of so many bright and shining characteristics that no one will be surprised if he takes on a still greater luster in the days to come. Wednesday was Donovan's first day in the Legislature, and he made the most of it, while his colleagues made the most of him. Donovan is a man of good hard sense and great modesty. He tried his best to keep his effulgence from eclipsing that of the ninety-nine lesser stars about him, but the latter insisted on its being brought into active service on every occasion. Donovan sought the Capitol early and alone. He modestly took a seat away back by the lobby rail in Representative Hall. He hid behind a newspaper, hoping thereby to escape publicity, but had scarcely been in the room five minutes before the newspaper men proclaimed his presence and that ended his seclusion. First Call for Donovan. "John Donovan of Bay," called Clerk Miller, with unusual emphasis and lung power, and as he did so a round of applause that rattled the windows was given. Donovan rose up slowly, bowed his head in acknowledgment, and moved to the aisle in a dignified manner. He signed the roll with a firm hand and took the oath. As he passed by his seat the applause again broke out. From that time until an adjournment was taken later in the afternoon John Donovan of Bay was constantly in evidence. After the noon recess the work of session was being in as provided by an act of the last Legislature was about to be commenced when Representative Campbell of Ingham moved that Donovan be permitted to take his choice of seats before the drawing began. The motion was carried with cheers, whereupon Donovan of Bay made his first speech as a legislator. He simply returned the thanks of the Legislature and expressed the hope that he might prove worthy of the honor done him. His modesty was again manifested by his selection of seat 55, in fifth row from the front, next the aisle.

Representative Chamberlain of Gogebic congratulated the minority on his coming into session in such a dignified manner. Donovan retorted with the remark that "there is luck in odd numbers," and proved it a moment later when his name was one of the first to be drawn from the box. Does a Little Jollifying Himself. When the vote for Speaker was taken Donovan jollied up his ninety-nine Republican colleagues by bobbing up when his name was called and voting for Judge Gordon, the Republican nominee. He then, with three cheers and a tiger for this, and the welkin rung again a moment later when Gordon retaliated by voting for John Donovan, of Bay. Donovan was made a member of the committee to escort the Speaker to the chair, and the cheers broke out afresh when he and the Speaker marched down the aisle arm in arm and ascended to the Speaker's chair. Donovan came to the front again when he was made a member of the joint committee of Senators and Representatives to inform the Governor that the two houses were ready for business, and Gov. Rich received him with marked consideration. Having set the pace by voting for the Republican Speaker, Donovan further increased his popularity by voting for all the Republican caucus nominees, remarking as he did so that the Democratic caucus was unable to agree upon a slate. To Have a County Named for Him. In the Senate Donovan's fame was added to by Senator Clapp, who gave notice of the introduction of a bill to change the name of Dickinson County to Donovan County, and the chances are that the change will be made. In the afternoon Donovan called at the Hotel Downey to pay his respects to United States Senator McMillan, who was holding a reception there. McMillan received him with open arms and insisted on his removing his overcoat and sharing the honors with him for the balance of the afternoon. The honor was not at the McMillan caucus in the evening was one of the first to congratulate the Senator on his re-nomination, and it is given out that he will vote for him, and thus for the first time in the history of the State will a man be elected United States Senator by a unanimous vote of the Legislature.

Minor State News.

Nearly all the officers of Bay City have been indicted for malfeasance in office by the grand jury. At Manistee the Cameron Block, owned by Mayor Hart, was totally destroyed. The loss will amount to \$24,000. Lapeer paid out \$1,000 last season for lampers charged with conspiracy, riot and the burning of the Coalbridge pit on July 10 ended in a verdict of not guilty.

Daniel Ryan, aged 80, died in his new while attending mass at St. Patrick's Church, New York. None of the 3,000 communicants present knew the fact.

Attorney D. Walter Bell of Muncie, Ind., was badly beaten by J. N. Huffman, who claimed to have been insulted while on the witness stand in a damage suit.

Capt. Buford A. Tracy, one of Winchester's (Ky.) most prominent citizens, was accidentally killed in an elevator shaft, his neck being broken. Capt. Tracy was the staff of Col. Breckinridge during the war.

LEVI P. MORTON INAUGURATED.

New York State Changes Executive with Simple Ceremony. Levi P. Morton was inaugurated as Governor of New York at noon on Thursday. The ceremonies were simple. The new Governor and his family were escorted to the Capitol by four companies of the National Guard. In the afternoon the Governor-elect was greeted by the retiring Governor, who was surrounded by his military staff, after which all proceeded to the assembly chamber.

After prayer by Bishop Doane Gov. Flower extended a formal welcome to his successor in office. In a brief reply Gov. Morton complimented his predecessor, both as a man and as an official. There was nothing of a partisan nature in either address. The oath of office was administered by Secretary of State Palmer.

Telegraphic Glimpses.

A sneathstick stole \$400 worth of jewelry from Herman Lustig's store in Akron, Ohio, carried his plunder through crowded streets, and escaped.

The trial at Clearfield, Pa., of the seven miners charged with conspiracy, riot and the burning of the Coalbridge pit on July 10 ended in a verdict of not guilty.

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CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.
Sheriff.....James W. Chalkley
Clerk.....James W. Hartwick
Treasurer.....John Hanna
Prosecuting Attorney.....Wm. Woodhouse
Judge of Probate.....Wm. C. Johnson
C. C. Com.Wm. Palmer
Surveyor.....Wm. Blumhau

SUPERVISORS.

South Branch.....J. M. Francis
South Branch.....H. H. Richardson
Seaver Creek.....J. Amble
Maple Creek.....J. Hoyt
Grayling.....J. H. Rogers
Frederick.....J. H. Rogers
Blaine.....J. H. Rogers
Center Plain.....F. P. Richardson

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. R. G. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:45 p.m. Sunday school, 10 a.m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening, 7:45 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Irwin

Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. Hennrich, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:30 p.m. Sunday School at 2 p.m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Willis, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. Sunday-school at 2 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Weber. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 364, F. & A. M., meets at regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. A. TAYLOR, Adjutant. A. C. WILCOX, Post Com.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. M. S. HANSON, President. REBECCA WIGG, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 159. Meets every third Tuesday in each month. A. TAYLOR, Sec. JOHN P. HUXE, H. P.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 187. Meets every Tuesday evening. M. SIMPSON, N. G. J. PATTERSON, Sec.

GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No. 118.—Meets alternate Friday evenings. W. McCULLOUGH, C. P. S. G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102. Meets every Saturday evening. A. McKAY, Com. Wm. WOODFIELD, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 53, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. MARY L. STALEY, W. M. ADA M. GROUTIER, Sec.

PORTAGE LODGE, No. 14, F. M., 14.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month. J. HARTWICK, K. of K. and Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790.—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. S. S. CLAGGETT, C. R. F. HARRINGTON, R. S.

WAGNER CAMP, S. O. F., No. 143.—Meets first and third Saturday of each month. L. J. PATTERSON, Captain. ER. BELL, 1st Sergeant.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. SARAH M. WOODFIELD, Lady Com. LEDA WOODFIELD, Record Keeper.

LEBANON CAMP, No. 21, W. O. W.—Meets in regular session every Monday evening. GEO. H. BONNELL, Counsel Com. HARRY EVANS, Clerk.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

It appears that all the railroads want to have pooling legalized. There is a general suspicion that they have the pools already.

That New York youngster who raised thousands of dollars by claiming to be a son of an armorer turns out to be merely a son of a gun.

How fortunate that babies are not the vogue! The Indian God these children would never be able to take care of babies and big sleeves at the same time.

It has taken science 6,000 years to discover that kissing is deadly, and it will take science 6,000 years longer to get any one to pay attention to the discovery.

Captain Creighton, of the New York police force, drew \$2,750 a year and in two years paid back \$15,000 which it cost him to get appointed. He must be a very economical man.

New York Recorder: The dawn or evolution of the new man is noted in Kansas. He loafs while his wife supports the family. Indeed, in these parts he's not altogether new.

A dog in Woodstown, N. J., recently swallowed a gold chronometer and immediately became greatly enhanced in value. Before it he was a worthless cur; afterward he became a watch dog.

The fact that packages sealed call for letter postage has been published so often that everybody ought to know it, yet people go on mailing them, though it is impossible to deliver them until the postage is all paid.

The private secretary of Police Commissioner McLaughlin, of New York, during the last four years has managed, by rigid economy and a strict eye to business, to lay up \$75,000 from a salary of \$700 a year. Thrift, thrift, Horatio, thrift.

A writer in the Railway Gazette asserts that the canal under construction to connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi River will add 1,000,000 cubic feet of clear water per minute to the Mississippi. Increasing the depth of water at St. Louis 25 per cent.

Sincerity in work in any department certainly forbids all impostures, all quackery, all fraud and pretence; but it does not end there. It also demands an absolute loyalty to the work itself, a faithfulness to its objects, an earnest desire for excellence with all that may be involved therein.

A Japanese writer expects great things from Korea as an independent country. It has valuable gold mines, is unequalled in the manufacture of certain varieties of fine porcelain, and could supply the world with fish from the Pacific Ocean current that runs along its shores.

In fifty years ocean steamers have been lengthened 400 feet, and they are three times as large as they were in 1845. Their speed has kept pace with these changes, and it is gratifying to know that a voyage across the Atlantic is now almost as safe and certain as a trip on a ferryboat.

There is a pleasure that comes with out seeking that which attends loyalty to the truth and faithfulness to the right. Whoever values these above all other things, and will readily sacrifice in their sake whatever desire or delight conflicts with them, experiences a joy with which no other can be compared.

Since the death of Bowen in New Orleans the question in sporting circles has been, How shall we amuse ourselves now? The president of the Young Men's Christian Association in Woodbury, Pa., comes forward with a suggestion which may solve the difficulty. He has offered to wager money that he can eat eight ordinary lemon pies at one sitting and walk home afterward.

Officials of railroads at Chicago declare that it will be utterly impossible to maintain through grain rates so long as trunk lines persist in billing to fictitious destinations. It is a notorious fact that nearly all the trunk lines make a practice of billing grain to some interior point taking a higher than a seaboard rate, and changing the billing in transit to suit themselves. This manipulation gives trunk lines 3 to 5 cents a hundred to buy business with, as the excess rate is deducted from the through rate before division.

The death of a second pugilist in the ring, or from injuries received therein, ought to strengthen somewhat the sentiment against that brutal institution. It has often been regretted in a savagely humorous way that the contestants in such a fight did not kill each other instead of only pounding each other out of all semblance to humanity, but even if such a wish had ever been expressed seriously it would only be half complied with by the killing of one of the combatants. A trial or two for manslaughter, followed by conviction and sentence, might bring the pugilistic fraternity to a realizing sense of what it is they are doing when they set two men up in a ring to take the chance of killing one another.

Nebraska's appeal for her stricken citizens is a manly one. Continued bad crops along with the general industrial and financial paralysis of the last two years have weighed heavily upon the people of the State. They have gone ahead bravely fighting disaster after disaster, sure that in time the soil would once more yield a generous support. The State itself has not been unmindful of its duty towards its own. But there is a call for outside help which is not unreasonable. Thousands of persons are said to be on the verge of starvation. If they can be aided through the winter they will start in the spring determined to wrest from nature some return for its hardships. There should be no hesitation in answering the appeal which goes up on their behalf.

It should be an important part of the education of every child to form within him a true and worthy conception of heroism, and to enable him to recognize it wherever it exists. Too often his only idea of it is found in the sensational romance, or in the examples around him of men who, for praise or glory or gain, will do daring deeds and manifest a physical bravery, often at a fearful cost to their fellowmen. Let us give him a truer ideal and afford him a higher example.

Madeline Pollard, whose name is known because of the Breckinridge-Pollard scandal, applied for a position as governess in a New York family. When she disclosed her identity the advertiser told her to begone and was greatly shocked because Miss Pollard had the temerity to respond to her advertisement. The man in the case found a large bunch of beautiful roses on his desk when the present session of Congress opened, and his name is always mentioned when candidates for Senator are named in Kentucky. After Miss Pollard has vainly tried to secure honest employment for a few months she will understand that the world forgives a man and then even up matters by kicking the woman into the street and bolting the door in her face.

THE BOULDER WAS ALIVE.

An Apache Trick That Nearly Cost a Soldier's Life in Arizona. "Talking of Indians and their stratagems," said D. A. Marston, lately of the United States cavalry, to a New York Sun man, "they are past masters of the art of skulking and deceiving. An Apache will lie behind a soapweed on the open prairie, and you may ride past two or three hundred yards away and never have an idea that there is a red-skin within fifty miles of you, unless he decides to risk a shot at you. As you pass the soapweed he works his body around so as to keep it always in line with the plant and you. Even on the open prairie, with no more shelter than that afforded by some little inequality of surface, he will sift dust over his body, flatten himself out, face downward, against the ground, and, lying as motionless as a stone, will escape the observation of any except sharp and practiced eyes. Sometimes, in a grove of cactus or Spanish bayonet, his buckskin garments blending with the hues of the plants, his face and neck concealed by the head of a Spanish bayonet, he will stand like a post, indistinguishable to the inexperienced eye, even at close quarters, from the grotesque plants about him. A queer experience of this kind occurred to me in my service in Arizona during Gen. Crook's last campaign against the Apaches. Tom Merriam, of my troop, and myself were detailed to carry dispatches from Camp Bowie to Camp Grant, up on the Rio Hondo. It was a dangerous service at that time, and we had to keep a sharp lookout and be ready to fight or run at a moment's notice, for there was no knowing at what point on the route the Apaches might not be lying in wait to jump us as we came along. We were on our return to Camp Bowie and had just crossed the wooded canon where the cold spring is and were coming out upon the open prairie that stretches down to the San Pedro River when through the branches of a low tree I saw what I took to be an Indian on the plain, about a half mile ahead. But on spurring my horse forward so as to get a better look nothing was to be seen but the bare prairie, with no sign of man or beast upon its expanse. As we rode along I spoke of the matter to Tom, who laughed at what he called my scare, which he said caused me to see imaginary Indians. We came opposite a low, gray boulder upon the prairie 200 paces or so from the trail.

"I don't remember ever to have seen that rock before," said Tom, who had been over the route several times. "How in the devil did it get there? I'll ride over and take a look at it!" And he reined his horse and rode toward the object. I followed him, a few yards behind.

"His horse had scarcely taken a dozen steps when the seeming gray rock moved slightly upward and there came from its lower edge a flash and report, with the scream of a big caliber ball that flapped Tom's coat with its wind, and caused his horse to plunge so suddenly that Tom, one of the best riders in the troop, not being on the lookout for such a happening, was thrown. At the same instant an Apache leaped from beneath the gray blanket that had served him to masquerade as a boulder, and ran like a deer for the canon, leaping to left and right as he went to avoid the shots that Tom and I sent after him from our repeating carbines. We knocked up the dust about his feet and made him do some tall dodging to the whistle of our bullets, but that was all, for we didn't hit him. To have chased him would have been folly, first, because we were bearing dispatches in haste and needed the last ounce of reserve force in our horses, and, secondly, because with the start he had we should not have overhauled him in his run for the canon, into which we could not have followed him. So we took the trail again and rode our way with another wrinkle added to our experience of Indian trickery and cussedness."

A Witty Priest.

The death of Father Healy, of Bray, removes from Irish life the witliest Irishman of his time. Even in London he was all but lionized in society, and the shoal of invitations which always followed his visits had generally the effect of shortening his sojourn. He was well known to every public man of both parties, and Lord Salisbury vied with Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley with Mr. Balfour in appreciation of his wonderful fund of humor.

His most famous bon mot was probably his answer to a question once put to him by Mr. Balfour. "Tell me frankly, Father Healy," said the then chief secretary, "do the Irish people really hate me as much as their leaders say?" "Well, I'll tell you this," was the response. "If they only hated the devil half as much as they hate you there would be no necessity for us priests in the country." Even on his deathbed his humor did not desert him. A few hours before his death one of his medical attendants had occasion to ask him a question in reference to his breathing. "Are you 'distressed,' father?" was the question. "Not at all, doctor," said the dying wit; "but on the contrary, lots of fellows owe me money."

GOWNS AND GOWNING.

WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

Brief Glances at Fancied Feminine, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading May Prove Restful to Wearied Woman-kind.

Goings on Gay Gotham.

New York Correspondence: Off a woman to plunge out of her seat at the theater and dash into the street is too dreadfully suburban, and "suburbanism" is a development that swell city folk have been trying to do away with all this winter. They claim that such actions say only too plainly that the hastening woman leaves hurriedly to catch a train. According to their notions, a woman should take lots of time. She should go to her dressing room, there to look at the set of her curls and the powder on her nose, for there is the little supper after the play to be thought of. This is, of course, a silly craze fostered by those who won't or can't have suburban homes, and isn't likely to disturb the possessors of such in the least. It is, in a way, an example, a horrible one, of what the fashionable few decree to be stylish.

Naturally, such nonsensical notions cannot prevail in dress rules, but even these laws are not always noted for their wisdom, and the current styles in capes illustrate this point. Although the coldest weather of the season may come any day, yet, short capes are voted just the thing, and that being the case, they are worn, whether they will afford sufficient protection or not. About the slightest of these is the sort shown in the initial picture, where it is really a part of a black velvet princess dress. Made of this material,

just how dainty it is made up to tempt a woman to endure chilled hand and arms, examine the next illustration. Here it is black velvet, laid in deep pleats in back and over the shoulders, and sewed to a deep yoke heavily embroidered with jet, which is finished with ostrich feather galloon and a feather fringe in place of the usual fur. The collar is also edged with galloon, and the whole garment is lined with pink watered satin. With this there is worn a toque of velvet trimmed with chiffon wings and velvet loops, together with a spray of wild roses which lies on the hair in back.

The final example of these capes is black velours and trimmed down the front with jet galloon. It has, besides, an ornate jet yoke. The fancy collar and the edges of fronts and hem are bordered with ostrich feather galloon. As has been said, the velvet coats and capes are plentiful, and the exquisite are already trying to distinguish theirs from those of the common herd. Of the method of doing this responds to the usual craze for cutting up expensive stuffs. Thus, a magnificent velvet cloak was enriched lavishly with strips of camel's hair goods. Evidently a whole shawl had been cut into strips, straight, curved and zigzag ones, all of course a cloak already rich by itself. Of trim, if the shawl was old and moth-y, there was good excuse, but the woman who would think of cutting up any sort of a camel's hair shawl is just the kind of a woman who would select a good one for the sacrifice.

Another trick for ornamenting velvet is by overlaying it with steel, and this is sometimes carried out to a barbaric degree of splendor. An especially elegant one seen on a fine dowager was so plastered over with great plates of jet, steel and goodness knows what all.

It is lined with mandarin glass silk, the dress yoke being of the same fabric. The standing collars of both cape and dress are covered with black mouseline de soie. The dress buttons invisibly in back beneath a box pleat, which extends as far as the waist and forms a tunnel fold from there down.

There is no denying that this cape lends a very dressy finish, and it is so small a protection that it will be worn very little in midwinter months, but cape types that afford about as much warmth as those of the next three pictures are very abundant and are worn in the most severe weather. The name "theater cape" seems now to hide a multitude of lacks in an outside garment, and that it is but slight protection against the weather doesn't count, despite the fact that most women go to the theater of winter evenings. When asked if her hands and arms don't become cold under such a cape and pretty case, a woman will say, deprecatingly, "Oh, it's only a theater cape, and that's it's so stylish." Ah, that's it. It's only a theater cape to be worn home at midnight from the heated playhouse on the night for which John Henry bought tickets—whether it be mild and clear or cold and stormy makes no difference, his tickets must be used. If a death of cold results, the play will have been seen in style, anyhow.

The double cape of the next picture is "so stylish," and its fellows are being worn in all sorts of weather, though they might sensibly be laid aside for warm days. A glance at this cut, however, shows an excuse for the vain ones, for it is a dainty pattern throughout, and worth some discomfort in displaying it. It is taken from black velours, each cape being bordered with fur and ornamented with jet embroidery in the corners. It is finished with a high

medic collar bordered and lined with fur, and a full bow of black watered ribbon is placed at the neck. The severe critics who declare that these insufficient garments are donned out of mere vanity are men, and they don't realize how important a part large sleeves play in the problem. It is more than likely that if tight sleeves were ordered these garments would disappear not to return till spring. They are a boon in the management of big sleeves, nothing less, and one pattern

that is particularly helpful in this way, and particularly swaggy, too, is made of broad, apparently a square through the center of which a place for the head is made. A point of the square falls over each shoulder, one to the front and one to the back. Sometimes the square is just big enough to cover the figure prettily in this way, again it is so much too big that it has to be brought to the right size by boxpleating the corners. This fashion is especially adapted for wear over great, soft sleeves, because there is no draw over the shoulders, the corners hanging quite lightly. Velvet coats and capes are so much worn that it is easy to prophesy a change in the fashion, else such garments will become too common for the ultra sets. By the way, one reason the imported cape costs such a jolly lot more than does the homemade one is that the foreign velvet has been put through a process whereby it is made to take water without spotting. To see

another enticement.



ANOTHER ENTICEMENT.

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THE RARE ALL-OVER TYPE.

that one really thought rather of the new steel covered suit of war than of a very correct old lady, rich enough to put it on every inch of her coat.

These and like extravagant notions are for the wealthy; the most popular coat for the woman who cannot put all her money into one thing is the little skit-like affair of Persian lamb, astrakhan, or even velvet, but buttons jauntily to the throat, with a single never turning widely back. The sleeves are very big, fitting loosely to the cuff, which turns back, and are of a material contrasting with the rest of the coat. You see, such a garment is a fit scrap, but that means that in it you can make the odds left over from one or two gone-by coats do service in new and quite accepted form.

Cloaks that cover one warmly from head to foot are now seldom worn, and the few garments of this sort that are seen are fitted out with some considerable degree of novelty. This is necessary according to current tenets, which would condemn a cover-all cloak to hopeless unfashionableness, if it were of conventional make. The cloak portrayed in the final sketch is rather severely made, but enhanced and saved to acceptableness by its odd revers and the huge fancy buttons that adorn the front. Its material is leather-colored cloth, made with a large pleat in the middle of the front. Below the waist in back two fan-shaped insertions give the necessary fullness. The epaulettes are cut in one with the revers and are of the cloth with heavy machine stitching. The collar is trimmed to match. Copyright, 1894.

The German Empress thinks that the foot of the servant problem lies in the fact that mistresses are too little concerned about their comforts. They ought, she says, to do everything they can to make the leisure hours of their servants as agreeable as possible.

CURE FOR CHOLERA.

A REMEDY THAT SHOULD BE KNOWN TO FARMERS.

Recommended by the Report of the Bureau of Animal Industry—Convenient Feeding Cart—A Wood-Box on Wheels—General Farm Notes.

Will Prevent Disease.

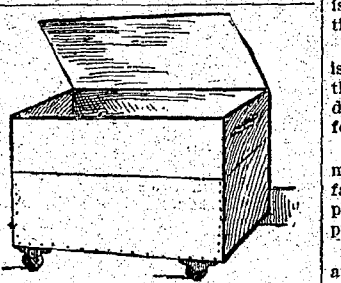
Chief Salmon of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in an officially published article on hog cholera and swine plague, does not uphold the theory that these diseases are caused solely by germs in the food or drink. He says swine will contract hog cholera in this way, but also by inhaling the virus with the air, and less frequently by its gaining entrance through the surface of a fresh wound. On the other hand, "the virus of swine plague is generally if not always taken into the lungs with the inhaled air." The first effect of cholera is believed to be upon the intestines, with secondary invasion of the lungs, but the first effect of plague is believed to be upon the lungs, and the invasion of the intestines a subsequent process.

One or both of these diseases generally are at work among hogs, especially the young ones. They are estimated to cause the loss of ten to twenty-five million dollars' worth of hogs per year in the United States. It is understood that this winter the trouble is more prevalent than ordinary, and this fact is cited by some to explain the phenomenal activity with which hogs have been marketed in the last two months, with the accompanying decrease of not far from 10 per cent. in the average weight of the animal sent to the market. The hogs have not been kept so long as usual, but it is only fair to say that this may be in consideration of the paucity of the corn crop in nearly all the Northern States except Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Nevertheless, the suspected prevalence of one or both these maladies renders it of interest that the following remedy should be known by every farmer who is a hog grower, since it is recommended by the department as the most efficacious formula which has been tried: Wood charcoal, sulphur, sodium sulphate, and antimony sulphide, one pound of each, and sodium chloride, sodium bicarbonate, and sodium hyposulphate, two pounds of each. These are to be completely pulverized and well mixed. The dose is a large tablespoonful for each 200 pounds' weight of hog treated and given only once per day, being stirred into soft feed made by mixing bran and middlings, or middlings and corn meal, or ground oats and corn, or crushed wheat with hot water.

A great recommendation for this remedy is the fact that hogs are fond of it, and when once they taste of food with which it has been mixed they will eat it, though nothing else would tempt them. They should be drenched with it in water if too sick to eat, and most of those so treated will begin to eat soon after. The report recommends the medicine for use as a preventive of those diseases, for which purpose it ought to be put into the feed of the whole herd, presumably in much smaller quantity than above stated for sick animals. It is said to be an excellent appetizer and stimulant of the processes of digestion and assimilation so that it causes the animals to take flesh rapidly and "assume a thrifty appearance." Of course isolation should be attended to in cases where infection from other animals is feared.

Keep Sheep. "Sheep," says a writer, "are a species of stock which are naturally as free from disease as any of our domestic animals, but when once attacked they give up easily and do not try to rally. In our own experience preventing disease by giving the flock common care—neither coddling nor neglecting—have been fairly successful, and consider sheep one of the best paying branches of farm economy. A hog dies and we have nothing to repay us for the labor of burial; from a horse we have an inferior hide and perhaps his shoes; a cow's hide is usually worth taking off, but when a sheep goes the way of all flesh, it never dies in debt, that is, its fleece will always pay for what has been eaten since last shearing." Keep sheep.

A Handy Wood-Box. This is a receptacle that can be rolled from its place against the wall when the kitchen is being swept, something that will commend itself to the housewife who knows there is much dirt and dust under and behind the heavy woodbox, but cannot move it an inch



WOOD-BOX ON WHEELS.

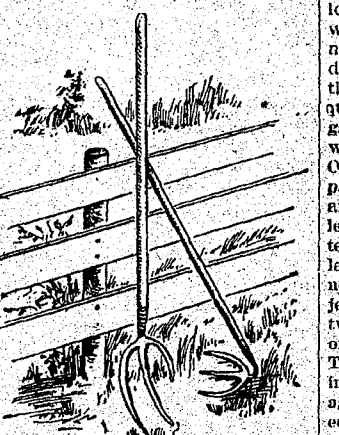
without too great exertion. Then again, it can be wheeled out into a woodshed where it joins the kitchen, filled with wood and returned to its place with ease. This box has a cover and also a front that has its upper part hinged to let down for convenience when the wood is low. Handles on either end make the box easy to move.

Separator Tests. During the term of the dairy school of the Pennsylvania experiment station held last summer, some experiments were made with separators. About the same time, similar experiments were made at the dairy schools of New York and Vermont. Eight different machines were tested at the three stations. The percentage of cream left in the milk was as follows by the three machines making the best record in that respect: DeLaval Alpha Turbine, 0.05 per cent; DeLaval Alpha Acme, 0.09; Columbia No. 2, 0.09.

Spraying Blighted Pear Trees. We have known blighted pear trees to live and grow after the blighted portions have been cut out, showing that when the disease has not gone far it may be checked. This fact makes us doubt the recommendation of Mr. Maxnan to spray the trees with Bordeaux

mixture, claiming that this will check blight after it has begun. In all cases cutting out of the part that the blight has affected should precede the spraying. A limb that has once blackened with the blight cannot be restored and is better off the tree than as it is—American Cultivator.

They Make Good Garden Tools. Broken pitchforks can be made to serve in the cultivation of the garden. The cut shows a broken-tined fork, and near it the same, with all



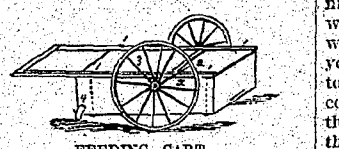
GARDEN TOOLS FROM BROKEN FORKS.

the tines cut to even lengths, and the shank bent so as to bring the tines nearly at right angles to the handle. In its new form it makes a splendid implement with which to loosen the soil and to cut down weeds.

The Cost of a Pound of Poultry.

The cost of a pound of poultry meat depends very much on the mode of management and the food used, the same as with any other class of stock. It is well known that the yield of milk from a cow is regulated by the extent and quality of the pasture and the amount of grain consumed. The cost is not estimated upon the amount of food, but by a comparison with the receipts from the products. No certain quantity of food can be estimated as a daily allowance for the reason that something depends upon the condition of the fowls. If warmer weather is provided in winter, of course, the cost will be lessened, as a smaller amount of food will be necessary for the creation of animal heat. The hens must first warm themselves before they can be productive, and the food must be regulated to fit the requirements. It is estimated that each pound of poultry will cost 5 cents, but there may be mismanagement which will cause the expense to amount to double that sum. We are all willing to allow a maximum cost provided there is a good yield of eggs from the flock. A flock that pays nothing entails a total loss. If a hen should lay two eggs each week in winter she should more than pay her expenses.—Poultry Keeper.

Feeding Cart. It saves time and encourages the proper feeding of pigs to keep the material near the eaters. Then if the troughs be many, a slop barretton wheels will



FEEDING CART.

save the back. A tight box and cover is still better, for it is easier to mix the food, and with a flat bottom it keeps stirred by the motion of the cart. Again, it requires no bent axle. The engraving shows a model feed box. The axle first had two sticks laid on it 2x3 inches, long enough to support the box needed, and reach forward for handles or shafts. The box is hung under the axle from these shafts by long bolts which bind box and shafts together solidly and hold the axle firmly. The bolts are shown at 1, the axle at 2, and the place for the cover to the box at 3. At 4 a two-inch faucet is screwed into the box, and from it the slop flows into a trough, conveying it to the feed trough. This may be pushed along and made to feed sixty to one hundred hogs in an hour readily.

Farm Notes. Good stock and low prices will give better results than poor stock and good prices.

Potatoes and apples should be handled carefully, and not rolled down into the cellar through shutters or dumped out of wagons.

We buy over 30,000,000 pounds of currants from foreign countries and yet it is a fruit that thrives in nearly all sections of the United States.

No kind of fruit need be lost. If there is no market within convenient distance the fruit may be evaporated. It is not difficult to dispose of fruit in some form.

It is said that there is not now a single merino sheep in England. The British farmers make a specialty of mutton in place of wool and consider sheep very profitable stock.

As soon as the ground is frozen cut away the old wood of the blackberries and raspberries. A good shovelful of manure around each bunch of canes will benefit them when they start to grow in the spring.

Onions are imported into this country every year. We do not grow enough of them for ordinary use, while the supply of small white onions for pickling is seldom up to the demand at any period of the growing season.

While less than 300,000 acres were devoted to other cereals in Scotland last year, 1,000,000 acres were sown to oats. Scotland is not one of our competitors in the wheat line, but the wheat crop of India is 6 per cent. greater than in 1893.

For poultry the use of wheat bran and skim milk is excellent, but it should be given with other ground food, in the shape of a stiff dough. Fresh meat and green food of some kind should be also allowed. On cold days a full ration of corn will be of advantage.

Prof. Bally says: Trees should be made to send their roots deep into the soil, in order to fortify themselves against drouth. This is done by draining the soil and by plowing the orchard rather deep. This deep plowing should begin the very year the trees are set, and it should be continued every spring until the habit of the tree is established.

MADE THE BLACKLEG WEAKEN.

A Kentucky Farmer's Reply to the Gambler Who Challenged Him. E. C. Chatterton was a prosperous farmer in Hancock County, Kentucky, who made annual visits to New Orleans to sell the products of his farm. This was in the days when the code duello was a part of the education of every gentleman. The headquarters of all Kentuckians in New Orleans on business was the old St. Charles Hotel, says the Courier-Journal. One of the loungers at this hotel was a gambler, who was known as the most desperate man in the city and the most expert duellist with either sword or pistol in the South. No one had ever dared to question his courage, and even the other gamblers feared him. The man was well known at all the resorts in New Orleans. Chatterton's friends took pains to point out the gambler to him and warn him against giving the blackleg any pretense for a challenge. Chatterton assured his friends that if a challenge were issued it would be through no fault of his, and dismissed the subject without showing excitement. The two men were not thrown together all of that day until near supper time. Then, as they both entered the big dining-room, Chatterton brushed lightly against the gambler. The latter glanced sharply at Chatterton, but said nothing.

Supper passed over serenely, and the guests scattered out over the house. Chatterton went to the cardroom with half a dozen friends and watched a game of cards with interest, when one of the porters of the hotel approached him, bearing a small silver tray, on which was a neatly folded note addressed to E. C. Chatterton. Chatterton tore open the note, and, motioning the porter, who started to leave, to wait, read it out loud. When he finished his friends stood looking at him with scared eyes. They had heard a challenge from the gambler addressed to Chatterton and demanding a duel as the only satisfaction a gentleman could demand for being pushed aside in the dining-room.

The note ended with these words: "No one but a coward will refuse to meet a gentleman on the fair terms exacted by a duel." The friends of Chatterton knew that the imputation of cowardice was more than a sword thrust to arouse him, nevertheless they besought him to ignore the challenge. They said the gambler was invincible, both with the sword and pistol, and to attempt to meet him was simply to throw his life away.

"See here, Chatterton," they said, "you are a man of family, wife and children depending upon you. This gambler is a sure shot and a desperate man, and will stoop to anything. Stick that challenge in the fire, and get out of town as soon as you can. No one will be the wiser." Chatterton listened quietly to every word that was said, and then asked for a pen and ink. His friends saw that further words would be a waste, so they were brought to him.

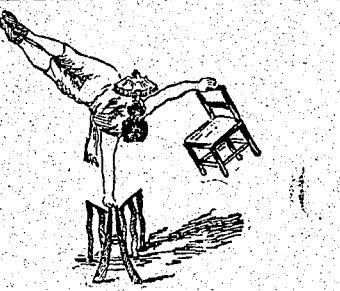
He wrote for a few moments and then handed this note to the friend nearest to him: "Sir, I will meet you tonight on the plaza with my second, who is an honorable gentleman. He will bear two revolvers, one of which you may select. We will stand toe to toe. While the revolvers are still uncocked, each shall place his between the other's teeth. At the word 'fire' the hammers shall be pulled back and the shells exploded. The pistols may be discharged until one or the other of us is dead."

The man who read the note looked startled, and again tried to persuade his friend to think better of his conditions, which would certainly compass the death of both. No words could dissuade Chatterton, however, and the note was sent down.

In half an hour this answer came back: "I never fight duels with fools."

WONDERFUL FEAT.

Sadi Alfarabi, the Champion Equilibrist of the World. One of the great show attractions of the season is Sadi Alfarabi in the role of an equilibrist. In feats of balancing Sadi is an artist—really wonderful, the performance excelling anything of the kind ever attempted by a Japanese, who are supposed to excel in the line. The cut above represents Sadi sup-



'SADI ALFARABI'S GREAT FEAT.

porting a chair, the whole weight of the body and a lamp upon one arm. The most difficult part of this great act is setting the lamp upon the head and then picking up the chair, then steadying the former, which is lighted and filled with oil. There is no other equilibrist who attempts a feat so difficult.

To Be a Successful Minister. It was Martin Luther who gave the following ten qualifications as making a good preacher of the Gospel: 1. He should be able to teach plainly and in order. 2. He should have a good head. 3. Good power of language. 4. A good voice. 5. A good memory. 6. He should know when to stop. 7. He should be sure of what he means to say. 8. He should be ready to stake body and soul, goods and reputation, on its truth. 9. He should study diligently. 10. And finally, himself to be vexed and criticised by everyone.

Pills for the United Kingdom. It has been estimated from the stamp duties paid by patent medicine makers that 4,000,000 of pills are taken by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom every week. In France the quantity is taken by the people of Russia. The Australians are the biggest pill takers in the world.

Retention of Air in the Lungs. The human lungs retain the air in their substance with such obstinacy that it cannot be expelled by any compressor short of absolutely distending the tissue.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1895.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

That "race war" in Georgia has the usual feature—all the casualties are confined to the negroes.

Representative Cathro is Chairman of the committee for the Michigan Asylum for the insane, and is on the committee for lumber and salt.

Cooper & Briggs, who are lumbering in the vicinity of Lupton, felled a pine last week measuring something over five feet, out of which was cut sixteen feet logs.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.
Most Perfect Made.

Senator Prescott is given a place on the committee for Agricultural College, Agricultural Interests, Asylum for the Insane, Chairman for institution for deaf, dumb and blind, and mechanical interests.

Wages at Carnegie's Homestead steel plant have been cut from 10 to 35 per cent. The men will submit. They see the futility of a strike in the present overstocked condition of the labor market.

The wool clip of 1894 is placed at 140,000,000 pounds, a decrease of over 10,000,000 pounds from the previous year. The real wool clip of 1894, however, is the new tariff law, and it works slower to the roots than the barber's implements.—*Globe-Dem.*

And now Austria shows a disposition to adopt retaliatory measures for the injury done by our sugar tariff. The Democrats appear to have been animated by a desire to legislate so as to injure every interest possible, both at home and abroad—except the Sugar Trust, of course.—*Blade.*

What a howling success the Cleveland administration has made out of its boast "to extend American markets." We hear about it from Germany, Austria, Spain, France, etc. It has "unleashed reciprocity," and with it smashed the American sheep and cattle trade. It has reduced the tax on "the poor man's little dinner pail," and taxed the sugar he puts into his coffee. In fine, it seems to have done its best to do the most mischief possible in the shortest possible time. It could hardly have done it more effectively had it taken years instead of months.—*Inter-Ocean.*

Senator Voorhees comes out in a statement of great importance, owing to his position as Chairman of the Committee on Finance. He is opposed to any further tariff tinkering which will increase the deficiency in the revenues. He will not have his name associated with a deficit which will require the sale of bonds. For this reason he was opposed to the Wilson Bill as it came from the House, and predicted from the first that it would cause deficit in revenues. He wants Tariff Reform to stop just where it is until the country can have a chance to recover. With this attitude on his part, with the slender Democratic majority in the Senate, and the determined position of the Republicans, there is no prospect of further legislation this winter.—*Nat. Tribune.*

The Columbia Desk Calendar.
For ten years the desk calendar is used by the Pope Manufacturing Company has held a unique place among business helpers. Each daily leaf during that time has taught its quiet lesson of the value of better roads and outdoor exercise, and especially the benefits of bicycling. The calendar for 1895, which is just issued, is even brighter than its predecessor in appearance, as clever artists have added dainty silhouette and sketch to the usual wise and witty contributions that have heretofore given this popular calendar its charm. It can be had for five cents from the Pope Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., or from any Columbia bicycle agency.

SIGNAL TRIUMPHS WON.

By Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

Two signal triumphs have been achieved by Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. First it received Highest Award and Diploma at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. Next it secured Highest Award and Gold Medal at the California Midwinter Fair of 1894. At both Fairs it surpassed all competitors in every respect. The award in each instance, was for strongest leavening power, perfect purity and general excellence. It was sustained by the unanimous vote of the judges.

The victory at Chicago establishes the supremacy of Dr. Price's as "The Foremost Baking Powder in the World." The triumph at San Francisco confirms and emphasizes it.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 4, '95.

General Confusion, General Distrust and General Disaster are now contending for the control of the democratic majority in Congress and of the administration. Instead of returning from their holiday in a more united condition the democrats are, if such a thing be possible, wider apart on the financial question than they were when the recess adjournment was taken. Debate was resumed in the House on the currency bill without any idea of what is to be the outcome. The men who ought to be the leaders of the democrats are in doubt not only as to what they ought to do, but also as to what following they will have should they decide upon what to attempt. Some are advising the holding of a caucus and others are saying that a caucus will only aggravate the existing division. Mr. Cleveland has intimated quite strongly that he has a mind to send a special message to Congress, pleading for some patriotic, non-partisan financial legislation, and his Cabinet is understood to be divided as to the advisability of such a course on his part.

The situation has not been improved by the apparently well-grounded rumor that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, a New York Banker, had called upon Mr. Cleveland, as the representative of the syndicate of bankers which floated the last bond issue, and formally requested that Secretary Carlisle be dismissed from the head of the Treasury department, on the ground that he had failed to keep faith with the bankers and that he lacked the capacity to successfully handle the financial affairs of the country. Of course no one expects this to result in the removal of Secretary Carlisle, but it has added another complication to the situation that was already entirely too much complicated.

Republicans in Congress had no hand in making the present financial muddle and they do not consider it their duty to take any part in clearing up matters. They are at present merely interested onlookers, waiting to see whether the democrats will be able to produce anything tangible out of the chaos now prevailing. At present although the Carlisle currency bill is nominally before the House for general debate there is no certainty that it will pass without an hour's notice being given by another bill of an entirely different nature. When the democrats have shown what sort of a bill they really intend to try to pass, if they ever do, the republicans will be ready to meet it with a definite declaration, something that it is at present useless to make. Among the changes proposed to be made in the Carlisle currency bill is one for the issue of \$500,000,000 in 2½ cent bonds, to be used for the retirement of the greenbacks and Treasury notes. It is stated Mr. Cleveland has endorsed the idea, but has not done so publicly.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, thinks it very doubtful whether the Carlisle currency bill can be forced through the House and says of its chance in the Senate: "I do not see how it could get through the Senate. The plans which have been presented so far are most unsatisfactory and will require a thorough discussion of the best method of remedying existing conditions before any bill can be formulated that will be satisfactory, and there isn't time for that." When asked whether there would be an extra session of Congress, the Senator said: "Not unless the democrats force it. The republicans will do nothing to delay action. We will not even fight against the appropriation for the execution of the income tax. We believe that the tax is odious and ought not to be enforced, but as the democrats have placed it upon the statute books, it may, perhaps, be a good thing to let the country see just how unpleasant it is. There will be speeches against it, but no factious opposition."

Representative Russell, of Conn., a republican member of the House committee on Banking and Currency, does not believe that the Treasury can get any relief from financial legislation, no matter what its nature, until the tariff has been rearranged on the lines of protection and a sufficient revenue provided to meet the needs of the government. He recognizes, as do most unprejudiced students of the financial situation, that those two bond issues would have been made even if no treasury notes or greenbacks had ever been presented for redemption in gold. In short, that while those bond issues were nominally made to replenish the gold reserve they were in reality made to meet the deficit caused by the new tariff law. As to the financial bill now before the House, Mr. Russell believes that the administration can force it through the House, but has his doubts about whether Mr. Cleveland will care to do so, now that he has had an opportunity to learn what the country thinks of it.

The bonds sold under the Cleveland and Carlisle regime are advertisements of the disgraceful tinkering of this Congress and administration. They will be paid—but every last man connected with the fiasco will be discharged from further services—unless it be the old men from back counties who still vote for Jackson.—*Inter-Ocean.*

The Alleged Pension Frauds.

In his annual message to Congress in 1893, President Cleveland declared that "thousands of neighborhoods have their well-known fraudulent pensioners, and recent developments established appalling conspiracies to accomplish pension frauds." This grave charge was attended by the dropping of several thousands of names from the pension rolls, without giving the accused parties any opportunity of defense. Then a corps of over fifty special examiners was appointed, at an expense of \$400,000 a year, to make a thorough investigation of all cases of alleged or suspected fraud, and this work was performed during the past year, and the result is presented in the report of the Pension Commissioner. Nearly 50,000 cases were examined, and 309 persons were recommended for prosecution, of whom 149 were convicted. The persons convicted included twenty notaries, thirty-two attorneys and thirty-seven witnesses, and eighteen impersonators of claimants and eleven impostors were discovered. But of soldiers and soldiers' widows only thirty-nine were found to be guilty of fraud upon the government. That is to say, in a list of 906,000 pensioners only one in every 25,000 turned out to be dishonest; and this is all the basis there was for Mr. Cleveland's assertion that "thousands of neighborhoods have their well-known fraudulent pensioners."

These statistics deserve careful attention, and should have the effect of putting a stop to reckless democratic talk about the abuses of the pension system. The pension frauds are mostly perpetrated by claim agents and persons who were never in the army. It is not by the men who fought for the country that the government is robbed in this relation. The instances are very scarce in which a soldier gets a pension without deserving it. This is the testimony of experts appointed by a Democratic Administration to make a rigid investigation of the matter. The cases of fraud discovered are so few, comparatively speaking, that they do not have any serious significance. Instead of thousands of such cases, as claimed by the President, his agents have not been able to find quite forty in all. This is really a splendid vindication of the integrity of the pensioners as a class. It shows that the pension roll is not in need of that "purging" about which the democrats have so much to say. The money voted for the relief of disabled and dependent Union soldiers is honestly applied, and the country has every reason to be satisfied on that point. Nobody favors the granting of pensions on illegal or insufficient grounds, and there is really no foundation for the charge that pensioners are or have been thus granted.—*Globe-Democrat.*

The Tribune's dispatches from Washington this morning bring news of grave import to the commercial interests of the United States, and they force another link in the chain of evidence of the incompetence of democratic administration. The news is not less startling than that we are on the verge of a tariff war with Europe—with nobody knowing how our end of it will be sustained by the blunderers now in control at Washington. We have had a tariff war with all Europe for thirty years. But under republican administration the United States unimpairedly held the upper hand. Our victories were so skillfully won that the battles created no unusual disturbance and the country went on prospering without much thought of the basis of its prosperity. With the reciprocity provisions of the McKinley law swept away, with the wanton disregard of treaty stipulations and with the general blundering of the treasury department, however, things have changed. We are in a snarl, with nobody but Cleveland and Gresham to get us out of it. It was an unhappy turn of national affairs that put the democrat party in national power.—*Bay City Tribune.*

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.
THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. FOURNIER, Druggist.

Knights of the Maccabees.
The State omnibus writes us from Lincoln, Neb., as follows: "After trying other medicines for what seemed to be a very obstinate cough in our two children we tried Dr. King's New Discovery and at the end of two days the cough entirely left them. We will not be without it hereafter, as our experience proves that it cures when all other remedies fail."—Signed F. W. Stevens, State Com.—Why not give this great medicine a trial, as it is guaranteed and trial bottles are free at L. Fournier's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.

It May Do as Much for You.
Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back, and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures, but without any good result. About a year ago, he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often give almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for a large bottle, at L. Fournier's Drug Store.



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"The Great Daily of Michigan."

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POEMS BY
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A GREAT monthly feature of The Cosmopolitan Magazine is its literary department, "The World of Art and Letters," where the best books of the month are discussed or noted. You can absolutely rely upon the candor of what is said. It is conducted by eight of the most famous critics of the world, including Francis Searcy, Friedrich Spielhagen, Agnes Repplier, Andrew Lang, and I. Zangwill.


Besides all this, the December number contains an article on "The Relations of Photography to Art," illustrated by a series of beautiful faces; a travel article by Queen Mary, grandson of the Emperor; a charming sketch, beautifully illustrated, of Napoleon Bonaparte; an article on "Musical Instruments of the World," and another of the "Great Passions of History," to which James Anthony Froude and Edmund Gosse have been contributors. And all this for 15 cents, or \$1.50 a year.

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is the whole story about



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Delaware is not a densely populated State, but were Texas as thickly populated her population would be about 25,000,000. Were Texas as numerously populated as Massachusetts her population would exceed by 10,000,000 the total population of the United States according to the census of 1890. More impressive still, if Texas were as densely populated as Rhode Island her population would be more than 83,000,000.

You could dig a lake in the center of Texas, put the republic of France on an island in that lake, and it couldn't be seen from the shore. You could hide England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales in any part of it, and it would be two months before any one who didn't know of their location would be able to get even a suspicion of it.—*Com. Lawyer.*

We can Collar and Cuff any man in America

and do it too in a way that he will like. Every man that wears collars and cuffs should know about the "CELLULOID" Interlined. A linen collar or cuff covered with waterproof "CELLULOID." They are the only Interlined Collars and Cuffs made.

They are the top notch of comfort, neatness and economy. They will go through the day with you in good shape, no matter how hot or how long you get. You can clean one yourself in a minute, without dependence on busy wives, unskillful hired girls or uncertain and distant laundries. Simply wipe them off.

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We have reduced the price of the following Canned Goods, to

ONE DIME A TIN,
TEN TINS FOR A DOLLAR.

Now is the Time to Buy a Supply for the Winter.

Yellow Peaches,	10 Cents.
Diamond Tomatoes	10 "
Evergreen Corn,	10 "
String Beans,	10 "
Lima Beans,	10 "
Marrowfat Peas,	10 "
Red Cherries,	10 "
Strawberries,	10 "
Alaska Salmon,	10 "
Sardines in Mustard,	10 "
Blue-back Mackerel,	10 "
Dried Beef,	10 "
Pickles, fancy,	10 "
Catsup,	10 "
Horse Radish,	10 "
Olives,	10 "

The price of Apples is advancing, but we are yet selling

No. 1. at \$ 3.00 per Bbl.
No. 2. at 2.00 per Bbl.

Do not delay in securing some of these bargains. The goods are strictly first class.

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AT FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE.

SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.
THURSDAY, JAN. 10, 1895.
LOCAL ITEMS

100-443887-100

A. A. Griffin, of Rosecannon, was in town last Tuesday.

Mrs. Belle Stone, sister of Mrs. C. O. McCullough, is making her a visit.

Grayling Post Office has been made an International Money Order Office, date from Jan. 7th.

The officers of Marvin Post, and the Youmans' Relief Corps will be installed Saturday evening, the 12th.

Harry Parsons, who has been quite sick from Pneumonia, for the last two weeks, we are pleased to learn is getting better.

Rev. John Irwin, who has been a resident of Grayling for the past eighteen months, left on Tuesday noon, for Denver, Colorado.

H. Robinson, the old veteran who at his house by fire week before last, is now an inmate of the Soldiers Home at Grand Rapids.

Mrs L. C. Cole offers her house, next to Town Hall, for sale, cheap, and on easy terms.

The full corps of teachers were back a time, and school is running as though there had been no vacation.

Rev. J. M. Warren, of West Branch, preached last Sunday, morning and evening, at the Presbyterian church. He is always welcomed here.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. church will meet at the residence of Mrs. C. T. Jerome, to-morrow, the 13th. Lunch will be served, and a general attendance is desired.

A meeting will be held at the Apenzelle school-house, on Sunday, January 20th, for the purpose of organizing a Sunday School. All are cordially invited to attend.

We understand there is to be a reorganization of the Presbyterian Church Society, on account of some defect in the original proceedings. We trust all may be pleasantly arranged and regular services be soon resumed.

The Ladies Aid Society of the M. E. Church have secured the services of the Detroit Ladies' Trio, for an entertainment to be given at the church, on Sunday evening, the 21st. It will be a rare treat. Admission 25 and 35 cts.

The Foxes in my swamp are inclined to feast on my chickens, and to protect myself from their ravages I shall set poison, and give this notice that owners of rabbit dogs may take care of their animals, lest they get what was intended for the foxes.

W. A. MASTERS.

For the benefit of those teachers who desire to review Physics and Algebra, preparatory for the Second grade examination in March, I shall organize classes in those branches. — My review will begin Saturday, Jan. 12th., at 2 o'clock p. m., at the school house. Third Grade teachers should remember that three certificates is the limit. Join these classes. Tuition free.

W. F. BENKELMAN.

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending Jan. 5, '95.
Anderson Sam'l. Lind, Carl H.
Insurant, Miss K. Soley, Burt S.
Spoel, M. S.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised."

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

My editor and wife and daughter and Eloise Kellogg spent New Years in Grayling with friends, and attended the evening the Good Templar's sister supper, and enjoyed a very happy time. The lodge had been holding a contest, sides being taken, to be governed by points. An essay counted 30 points, a new member 50, song 30, a select reading 15, a speech 10, a recitation 30, etc., the winning side to eat oysters and chicken pie at the expense of the losing side. The contest was very close and was won by 10 points. Aside from the supper, which was a very fine one, a literary treat was had that appealed in no least degree to the intelligence, wisdom and understanding of the 45 or 50 persons present on the joyous occasion. What hit music and song, innocent pranks and games, recitations and speeches and a delicious feast for the inner man, a pleasant evening was willed away. A like contest is going on in the Gaylord lodge which is about drawing to an end, and in the course of a couple of weeks an oyster supper and a literary fest will be had.—
Hesego Co. Herald.

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Highest Honors—World's Fair,
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PRICE'S
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An exchange sagely says, "Take the remedies that any well conducted newspaper makes in the course of business and stand them up in a row, and the majority of the community will say the editor ought to be proud that they are his enemies."

A Big Surprise.

In store for all those who try Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves. The general verdict of all those who have used this great vegetable preparation is that it is the greatest remedy for the cure of dyspepsia, liver complaint, general debility, etc. Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the liver and restores the system to vigorous health and energy. Samples free. Large packages \$60c., & 25c. Sold only by Lucien Bourlier.

2

A Cheboygan doctor was passing along Euclid Avenue, Mullet Lake last week, when a lady asked him to examine him and examine her little daughter, as she did not seem altogether well, and was constantly "pecked at" or "nosed." The doctor delivered himself thusly: "Madam I think it is probably an irritation of the gastric mucous membrane communicating a sympathetic situation to the epitherm of the eucorihah. "There now" says the mother, "that just what I told Beekie and she said it was wor-um." —Cheboygan Tribune.

A Great Leader.

We are pleased to inform you that we have received the sole agency for Otto's Cure for the great throat and lung ailment. Otto's Cure is the great leader of all proprietary preparations for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, etc. We will guarantee Otto's Cure to cure you and you will call at our store we will give you a bottle of this great guaranteed remedy free of charge. Otto's Cure instantly relieves croup and hoarse rough cough. Don't delay. Samples free. Large bottles 50c. & 25c. at L. T. Wright, Sole Agents.

2

To the Public.

I wish to announce that I am prepared to issue Steamship and Railroad tickets to all parts of the Foreign Countries at reduced rates. I also issue Drafts payable in Great Britain & Ireland and all principal Continental Cities.

L. T. WRIGHT,
at S. H. & Co.'s office.
Oct. 25th

Liquor Dealer's Tax.

The following is the report of the County Treasurer of the amount of taxes collected from retail dealers in liquor from May 1, 1894 to January 1st, 1895.

May 1, '94. Eugene McKay, Grayling, "	\$500 00
do Chris Larson, Gray- ling, "	500 00
do Wm. Fisher, Gra'lg, "	500 00
do Chris Hanson, " "	500 00
do Jno. Olsen, " "	500 00
do N. P. Olson, " "	500 00
do J. C. Burton, " "	500 00
do B. J. Rasmussen, " "	500 00
do 19, H. J. Young, " "	500 00
August 2, F. Bonville & Theo. Goodson, Frederic, "	371 24
do 4, Lizzie Tolman, "	371 24
January 5, '95. N. P. Olson, Gra'lg.	165 00

WRIGHT HAVENS,
County Treasurer.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad
Home Seeker's Excursion.
On January 8th and February 3th, 1895, will run from Toledo to all points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North or west of and including a day drawn through Augusta, Millen, Smithville, Macon and Montgomery, thence via line of C. & N. to Pensacola, Kentucky all points south and including Birmingham, Junction City, etc., Louisiana, New Orleans, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, etc. In Virginia points on the line of the N. O. & E. except north of Gordonsville. Also on N. A. R.R. to all points in Virginia and North Carolina. Tickets limited to continuous passage in one direction with final limit for return passage ten days from date of sale.

For rates and information apply to D.B. Tracy, P.O. Box 1, 169 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, or to D.C. Edwards, G. P. A., Cincinnati, Ohio.

2

THE ART AMATEUR.
Largest and Largest Practical Art Magazine.
The Only Art Periodical awarded a Medal at the World's Fair.
We want people to all who wish to make their living by art or to make their homes beautiful.

By mail we will send you any one mentioning this publication a specimen copy, with superb color plate & 10c. coupon for copying or engraving. That Monday the first page of designs (regular price .35c.) or 25c. and we will send also, Painting for Beginners, 25c. and 10c. Coupon for Engraving.

10c.

CONTACT MARKS, 23 Union Square.

ASK OUR Furniture Dealer
for the Acme's Spring Bed Co's Sanitary Spring Mattress.
If he cannot show it to you, write to us for catalogue—414, 416, 418 and 420 Forty-third Street, Chicago, Ill.

Probate Notice.

**ESTATE OF MICHIGAN, } SS.
County of Cranford,**

At a session of the Probate Court of said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on the seventh day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred, and nineteen.

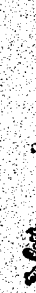
Present, William C. Johnson, Judge of Probate, and Charles W. Warren, Clerk of the Estate of Lewis C. Grayling deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified by the oath of the petitioner, and the return of said estate may be granted to Wright H. Adams or some other suitable person, and that such person may be required to pay the balance of the said estate may be had in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such case made and provided.

And the said court do hereby order, that Monday the fourth day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that all persons interested in said estate, be required to appear at a session of said court, to be held in the Probate office, in the village of Grayling and show cause, if any there be, why the same should not be granted.


CLOAK

We often
made this
until all



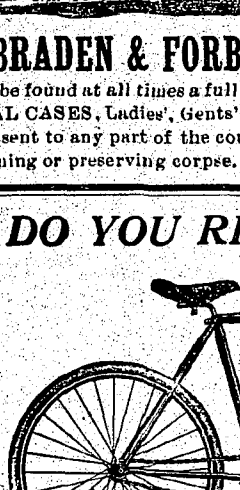
One Price

UNDERTAKING!



T BRADEN & FORBES
WILL be found at all times a full line of
URIAL CASES, Ladies', Gents' and C
will be sent to any part of the country
ubalming or preserving corpse.

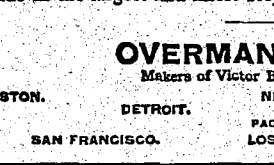
DO YOU RIDE



The grandest outdoor sport is c
made in the largest and finest bicycle

OVERMAN V
Makers of Victor Bicycle

BOSTON. **DETROIT.** **NEW Y**
SAN FRANCISCO. **PACIFIC**
LOS AN



Lightest,
Easiest
Working,
Most
Accurate,
Compact.

MARLIN
REPEATING
RIFLES

Most Modern and progressive
For catalogue or information write to
THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.,
New Haven, Conn.

DR. WINCHELL'S
TEETHING SYRUP

is the best medicine for all diseases incident to
teething. It regulates the bowels; assists denti-
fication; cures diarrhea and dysentery in the worst
form; cures canker sore throat; is a certain pre-
ventive of diphtheria; quiets and soothes all pain
and irritates the stomach and bowels; corrects all
indigestion; will cure griping in the bowels and a wind
colic. Do not fatigue yourself and child with
sleepless nights when it is within your reach to
ease your child and save your own strength.

Dr. Jaques's German Worm Cakes
destroy worms & remove them from the system
Prepared by Emmert Proprietary Co., Chicago, Ill.

For sale by H. W. Evans.

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free brochure, question and an honest opinion, write to
MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years'
experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of In-
formation concerning Patents and how to ob-
tain them sent free. Also a catalogue of macha-

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For our entire line of
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If you want a cloak
 advantage of this
CLOAK SA

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FURNITURE' ROOMS!
 CLOTH and WOOD CASES and
 childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE
 FREE. Especial attention given to

A VICTOR?



ing; the best bicycle is a Victor,
 plant in the world.

WHEEL CO.
 and Athletic Goods.

CHICAGO.
 DENVER.
 PORTLAND.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

The following is the time of the departure
 trains from Grayling via Mackinaw Division of
 M. C. R. R.:

GOING NORTH.

10:00 P. M.	Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:05 P. M.
11:45 A. M.	Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 6:35 A. M.
10:30 P. M.	Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

10:30 A. M.	Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 4:05 P. M.; Detroit 8:31 M. P.
11:15 P. M.	New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 4:40 P. M.; Detroit 9
10:40 P. M.	Grayling Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:00 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES,
 GEN. PASS. AGENT.
W. CARFIELD,
 Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

GRAND RAPIDS and Indiana Railroad

DIRECT ROUTE TO THE SOUTH.

TIMING CARD, FEB. 11, 1894.

ave Meet. City 7:40 a.m.; 1:30 p.m.	9:15 p.m.
Grand R. side 5:15 p.m.; 10:55 p.m.	8:15 a.m.
Kalamazoo 7:35 p.m.; 1:35 a.m.	8:40 a.m.
Chicago 7:10 a.m.; 7:10 a.m.	8:40 a.m.
Port Wayne,	11:25 p.m.
Richmond	3:20 a.m.
Cincinnati,	6:55 a.m.

7:40 a.m. Train daily ex. Sunday with Parlor
 car to Grand Rapids, 1:30 p.m. train, daily ex-
 cept Sunday with Sleeping Car to Chicago via Kal-
 amazoo & Mich. Central Ry.
 9:15 p.m. Sunday only
 Trains arrive at Mackinaw City from the South
 7:00 a.m. daily except Monday and 5:15 p.m.
 daily.

For information apply to
C. L. LOCKWOOD,
 G. P. & T. A.,
 Grand Rapids Mich.
H. ACCARD, Agent,
 Mackinaw City, Mich.

OST!

Cloaks,
st Styles,

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take ad-

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NTHAL,
s House.

E. BEMENT & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
STOVES & RANGES.
LANSING, - MICHIGAN,



BEMENT KEROSENE OIL STOVES,
Economical,
Powerful,
Convenient,

Warranted.

For sale by

THE DAVIS



The Highest Price . . .
— GIVEN BY THE —
World's Columbian Exposition
HAS BEEN AWARDED TO THE
Davis Sewing Machine Co.
For Its High Grade Family Sewing Machines.
ADDRESS: DAVIS SEWING MACHINE CO.
DAYTON, OHIO. CHICAGO, ILL.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE

IS THE BEST.
NO SQUEAKING.

And other specialties for
Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys
and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement
which appears in this
paper.

Take no Substitute.

Insist on having W. L.
DOUGLAS' SHOES.

with name and price
stamped on bottom. Sold by

J. M. JONES.



GOLD

fields are scarce, but those who write to
Simsen & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive
free, full information about work which
they can do, and live at home, that will pay

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

BRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

THE CIRCUIT RIDER.

ITINERANT PREACHERS OF PIONEER DAYS.

How Spiritual Wants of the First Settlers Were Supplied—Labors of Early Preachers—Their Miserable Pay—Hardships Endured.

Parson and People.

Among the many peculiar characters developed in the early days of our national history not the least singular was the traveling preacher, who ministered to the spiritual wants of the settlers in the backwoods. He was a natural product of the times in which his lot was cast. He was in the most emphatic sense of the word one of the people himself, for, in all probability, he had been born and reared in the immediate neighborhood of his "circuit," nine-tenths of his auditors knew him from his boyhood, and his father and the rest of his family, and were prepared to give his pedigree back to the time when the family made its appearance in this country. Earlier than this few knew even their own family history, and nobody cared, for it was a well-established social principle in the early days of the colonies that nobody had a father until he came to America, and when he was here he was as good as anybody, if not a little better. The traveling preacher, or circuit rider, as he was generally called, was a man thoroughly and conscientiously devoted to his calling. He always believed himself to be "called" to the work of the ministry, and, having this conviction, gave up everything else for its sake. His worldly belongings, barring the wife and children, that always lived somewhere within the bounds of his circuit, were generally limited to what he could carry in his saddle-bags, and these usually contained a change of linen, a Bible, a hymn-book, in those days called a "hime book," and sometimes a lunch of chicken and corn bread, put up by a kindly sister at the last preaching place. He had a horse, generally a good horse, for no other kind could stand the hardships of the journey he had to make, and for his living he trusted to providence.

His circuit was planned, partly by himself, partly by his ecclesiastical superiors, who laid out the general ground and expected him to add to the number of appointments or preaching places as the membership increased, and the work broadened. Two preachers, a senior and a junior, were usually assigned to each circuit, and the appointments for the two were arranged in such a way that the people of each station had preaching every other week, at least, or sometimes every week. The labors of these self-sacrificing men were by no means, however, confined to Sunday. They preached every day, sometimes twice a day, reaching one station at 9 or 10 in the morning, holding

in, in rooms where four beds were placed and the family all slept in the only room the cabin afforded, and the annoyance of having absolutely no privacy but that of the forest during his journey from one appointment to another, were cheerfully endured, and for no compensation save the consciousness of duty well done, and the pittance that the people were able to give in return for the services rendered there. Money in those times was scarce, and many an old preacher has been heard to tell how in the early days of his ministry he received but \$25 or \$30 from his people for a year's hard work. But this sum did not really represent all they did for him, for his entertainment was free wherever he went, and a pair of stockings here, a pair of shoes there, a wool hat or fur cap from one, a coat from another and a pair of jeans trousers from a third, eked out his scanty support very materially. Nor was this all, for on his "home round"—that is, when on that part of his circuit that brought him toward home—he might be seen with a ham or filch of bacon on one side of his saddle, a pair of chickens or a wild turkey on the other, and it may be a haunch of venison or a bag of corn in front, all the contributions of those who gave willingly of what they had to give at all. These, with an occasional wedding fee, a sum varying from 25c to \$1, paid by a youth in his first suit of ill-fitting store clothes, constituted his principal reliance for a livelihood. His wife did her own work, and her neighbors brought in supplies from time to time to help out the preacher, so, on the whole, he lived about as well as they, and, what was better, was fully content with what he had, and cheerfully sang:

"No foot of land do I possess,
No cottage in this wilderness."
The "meeting houses" where he preached were as plain as the people and the fare. In Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Southern States generally, the first "meeting houses" were of logs, and in a style of architecture that closely approximated that of the settlers' cabins. Where there were school houses these were used for religious purposes, but where there were none the cabins of the settlers were employed, and almost anyone, whether he was a member of the particular de-

nomination to which the circuit rider belonged or not, was generally willing to open his house for preaching. Where regular houses were built for service, however, the neighborhood was understood to have advanced considerably on the road to refinement. "Quarterly meeting" at one of these wayside log sanctuaries was a great occasion. The presiding elder was always there, with as many of the brethren as could be mustered. Long before the appointed hour for the service the roads were full

of primitive vehicles on the way to the meeting house. Antiquated wagons, a man and his wife on the front seat, two or three wooden chairs just behind for invited guests, and the balance of the load made up of children packed in straw, were common, but more frequent were the riders on horseback. They came in twos and threes, men and women, with children in front and behind, and on arriving at the grove in which the church was situated they tied the horses, not always far enough apart to prevent an equine dispute, scattered car-corns on the ground in front of them to be about equally divided between the steeds and the strolling pigs that always infested the neighborhood on such occasions, and men and women separated into groups. Down at the always convenient spring the former gathered, the elders to smoke their pipes and talk crops, their juniors to discuss politics. In and about the church the old women talked butter and eggs, or discussed the attire of the one "worldly" girl sure to be found in every neighborhood, while their daughters sat silent, for it was a favorite maxim in those days that young girls and children should be seen and not heard.

A stir in the little crowd about the door told of the arrival of the elder and his brother circuit riders, for the elder was just as much a circuit rider as the rest, except that his circuit was bigger, and a few of the nearest filed into the church, whether the preachers had preceded them. The brethren said their prayers, took their seats, conferred among themselves in loud whispers as to the order of service, and then some one struck up a familiar hymn. All joined lustily, and the sound thereof, wafted out of the open windows and down the hill to the

bigger, and a few of the nearest filed into the church, whether the preachers had preceded them. The brethren said their prayers, took their seats, conferred among themselves in loud whispers as to the order of service, and then some one struck up a familiar hymn. All joined lustily, and the sound thereof, wafted out of the open windows and down the hill to the

spring, notified the brethren there that "meetin' had begun," and induced an instant suspension of crop talk and a stampede in the direction of the meeting house. By the time the hymn was ended the house was filled and the regular service of the day began.

There was preaching in abundance, for preaching was the main feature of the exercises. The preaching would hardly be acceptable in a \$100,000 church nowadays, for it often happened that grammar and rhetoric were conspicuous by their absence, but there was always enthusiasm in any quantity, and also plenty of Scripture. The old preachers of those days did not know much about the graces of oratory, but they did know all about the Bible, for it was the one book that they constantly read, and that they were thoroughly conversant with from cover to cover. A proposition was started, and Bible texts in confirmation of it were cited; if it could be proved from the

latter part of the eighteenth and the early years of the nineteenth century, the religious elegances of the present would have seemed just as inappropriate. The preachers and the singing were to their taste. To them the eloquence of a Talmage and the music of a Handel would have been only words and noise. They could understand their preacher, and could sing their "himes," and were satisfied with both. To them separate hymn books would have been a superfluity, for many of them could not read, and one "lined" hymn, that is, gave out two lines of the hymn at a time for the people to sing, was enough for the whole congregation.

The old preachers have mostly passed away, but the results of their works are seen in the thousands of churches that everywhere dot the country districts, many of them on the identical spots where the log cabins once stood that were sanctified by the presence and labors of the early circuit riders. And the system still continues, and some readers may be surprised to learn that many thousands of country people in the North, West and South have now no other religious services than those conducted by the circuit riders. The times have changed for these, too, and now they wear broadcloth and ride in buggies instead of on horseback, their appointments, their churches are of boards, or even of brick, and have chairs and cabinet organs, and the women wear feathers in their hats, and the men polish their boots, and the girls have ear-rings and finger rings and beads, but the principles are the same, and the system is almost identical with that known to our grandfathers.

Must Not Dance.

The teachers of Junction City, Kan., have been forbidden by the local educational board to attend more than one dance per week.

Sensible.

Pneumatic tires have been found very serviceable on hospital ambulances.

STEP CHILDREN.

"O, mamma," cried 5-year-old Dorothy, "I'm just as full of glory as I can be!"

"What do you mean?" inquired her mother, with natural surprise.

"Why-ee," said Dorothy, "there was a sunbeam right on my spoon, and I swallowed it with my oatmeal, mamma!"

Don't Let Your Prejudices Rule.

Don't eat two mince pies, a plum pudding, a duck, lobster salad, and ice cream, and then attribute your sense of fullness to the presence of your mother-in-law in the house.

It Pays to Be Popular.

The writing of "popular songs" is more profitable in this country than in any other.

could be parted. The brethren united their forces, however, and by kicking one and half-strangling the other, generally accomplished the desired end in a few moments. When the church had a floor raised a few feet from the ground, the space beneath was not infrequently used by vagrant swine as a place of temporary abode, and when, as sometimes happened, the dogs took into



A PASTORAL CALL.

their heads the notion that the dogs were trespassers and ought to be evicted, the trouble was more serious from the difficulty of reaching the battle-field, a difficulty that was finally surmounted by sending in a boy with a cowhide to eject both dogs and pigs. Such trifles as crying babies were never noticed in a congregation of this kind; crying was popularly supposed to be good for the lungs of the infant, and the mother let it cry, with such efforts to soothe it as occurred to her on the spur of the moment, or were suggested by interested friends.

To the people of the present time with their \$500,000 churches and \$6,000 preachers, with organ and choir and Sunday-school appointments of the most elegant description, such services seem farcical and lacking in proper reverence. But it should not be forgotten that all these things are merely comparative, and that to the people of



THE ROAD TO MEETING.

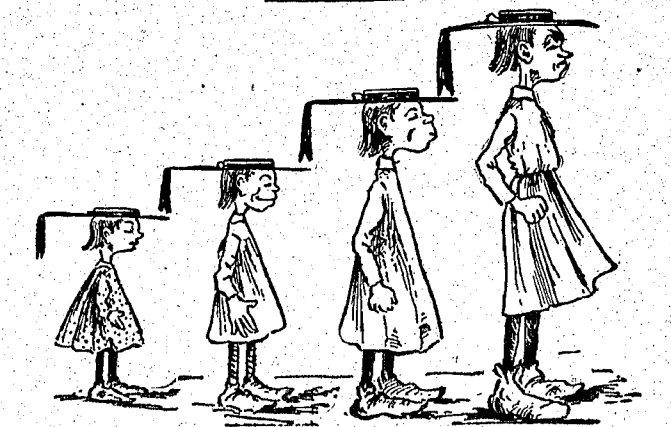
Low Prices Do Not Necessarily Mean a Loss to the Publisher.

Did it ever occur to you what a reproach to some publishers and some of their methods the book store bargain counter is? says the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Somebody is losing money on these "dollar books for 10 cents," and it is not the publisher. Retailers in the book trade buy by list, not by sample, and a publishing house in a fair way of business can count on selling to the trade a pretty large edition of pretty nearly anything it chooses to publish. It is to be feared that once in a while they take advantage of this fact to the loss of the booksellers. They have been known to take, for instance, an advertisement for some well-known summer resort, that, having been written by a somewhat famous author in the guise of a short story, has been presented to the public as literature by a first-rate magazine, possibly by virtue of a pecuniary arrangement with the publishers thereof, and made a reasonably sizable book of it by using big type, double leads, wide margins and many cheap process illustrations. They gild the edges of the leaves, disguise the cheap muslin of the cover with a sprawling design in gold, wherein a quotation from Shakespeare and the writer's well-known name figure prominently and announce to the trade, "Bliss, Unclouded Weather, a Romance of Old Point Comfort, by Popular Author. Esq. Edition de luxe; \$3.50; 75 off 100; 60 off 75; 50 off 50; 35 and 10 on small orders. No returns." And every bookseller in the land on the strength of the author's name and the expected Christmas trade, orders from five to 100 copies, according to the size of his establishment, and uses bad language as soon as he sees them. He knows they will not sell. Even their outside is unattractive.

They cost the publishers, exclusive of royalty, from 25 cents to 50 cents apiece, according to the size of the edition issued, and they have an unmistakable air of cheapness about them. To put such books on his counter marked \$3.50 is almost an insult to the intelligence of his customers, but he does so. And there the never-diminishing pile stays, for the public can protect itself against this sort of imposition, although the bookseller cannot, and "Bliss, Unclouded Weather" finds a few purchasers at 17 cents a volume. And the bookseller figures up how much he has lost on it and goes on ordering by list without knowing what he is going to get. Such is one of the reasons all booksellers do not retire on princely fortunes within five years or so after starting in business.

Silver Fox Fur Comes High.

Next to the sea otter, for clothing purposes, the fur of the silver fox brings the highest price, and in this case the Russians are the principal buyers. The silver fox is one of the most precious denizens of the Hudson Bay territory, and as much as \$120 has been paid for a single fine skin. The silver fox, however, is really not silvery, and has only a few white hairs mixed with his black ones—indeed, the most highly prized skins are entirely black. The principal use of these skins is for the collars of cloaks of Russian ladies.



COMING INTO GENERAL USE.

Storage Batteries for Illuminating Popular in Country Residences.

The storage battery is the "dark horse" of electrical engineering. Gradually but surely it is emerging from the hamperings of imperfect mechanical and electrical construction, and the besetment of legal wrangling, and is now growing so rapidly in public favor that it gives greater promise of future possibilities than almost any other article of the industrial world. Until recently, its use has been mainly confined to traction and light power station work, but of late it has been utilized under conditions that give the general public a clearer idea of its practical value. Electric craft propelled by storage batteries will soon be as common as steam and naphtha launches are now, and the owners of country houses that are miles away from every other source of electrical supply are finding that the storage battery is a very important factor in promoting the comfort of their isolated homes. An installation has been made at a summer residence near Lake Forest, Ill., which is an excellent example of a type that will doubtless come largely into vogue in the next few years. The power house, measuring 21 by 27 feet, is erected about 500 feet from the residence. It has three rooms, one for dynamo and battery cells, a workshop and an attic. The wires are carried to the house on cedar poles, which also carry a telephone line, through a wooded grove, which almost entirely conceals them. Two hundred and fifty-six lights are fed, 237 in the residence and the rest in the dynamo room, barn and outlying sheds. In the battery room there are sixty chloride accumulators, or storage batteries, enclosed in glass jars and ranged on shelves 8 inches broad. The whole battery rack occupies a space of but 12 by 6 feet. In charging the batteries a gas engine is used, which has many advantages over the steam engine for this purpose. The usual practice is to run the dynamo during the daytime to charge the storage plant, and to run the house lights direct from the battery. But when needed the dynamo can be brought into service, and will furnish current for the entire capacity in lamps. The whole plant works noiselessly and gives perfect service. It is intended to light the grounds all around the house next year, so that garden parties can be given and lawn games carried on at night.

TRICK OF THE BOOK TRADE.

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The writing of "popular songs" is more profitable in this country than in any other.

THE BLAINE RESIDENCE.

Capitalists Want to Buy It and Erect a Hotel on the Site.

Mrs. James G. Blaine's Washington home has often been described. It is the old Seward mansion and it is valuable rather from the ground about it than from the house itself. It is built on Henry Clay's old lot and it has been a fashionable home for many years. It was in front of it that Gen. Dan Sickles shot Barton Key for flirting with his pretty wife on the other side of the square, and it was in this house that Payne attempted to assassinate Seward. The house is a large, red, unpretentious brick of three stories, with an old-fashioned ridged roof, and with many windows.



THE BLAINE HOME.

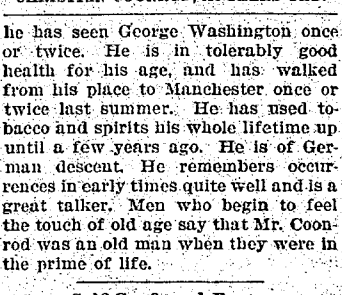
In Secretary Seward's occupancy it was the social headquarters of the wealth and distinction of the day. Secretary Blaine made it one of the coziest of homes—not spacious enough for large entertainments, but just the thing for the convenience and smaller hospitalities that Mrs. Blaine had contemplated.

Mr. Blaine died in the room in which the attempt was made on Seward's life. The house is in what is termed the west end of Washington, where are the larger number of the palatial homes and structures that are the pride of the capital.

OLDEST MAN LIVING.

Soon to Turn His 116th Year and Has Seen George Washington.

The subject of our illustration in this paragraph is Mr. Christian Coonrod, who is one of the oldest, if not the oldest man now living in the United States. Mr. Coonrod was 116 years old last month. He was born in Pennsylvania, and moved to Delaware County, Iowa, forty years ago, where he now resides, five and one-half miles northwest of Manchester. Mr. Coonrod served in the war of 1812, and says



CHRISTIAN COONROD, 116 YEARS OLD.

he has seen George Washington once or twice. He is in tolerably good health for his age, and has walked from his place to Manchester once or twice last summer. He has used tobacco and spirits his whole lifetime up until a few years ago. He is of German descent. He remembers occurrences in early times quite well and is a great talker. Men who begin to feel the touch of old age say that Mr. Coonrod was an old man when they were in the prime of life.

Self-Confessed B-Boys.

The leading paper in a provincial town recently published the following matrimonial advertisement:

"A young lady of enormous wealth, who is prepared to pay off all the debts of her intended husband, desires to form the acquaintance of a respectable young gentleman with a view to matrimony. Each reply to be accompanied by a photo of the sender and addressed to J. P., at the office of this paper."

The delicate hand which drew up the above lines and thereby secured a large number of offers belonged to no less a personage than Herr Itzig Schlauchles, who had lately opened a clothing establishment in the town, says the Humoristic Echo. By means of the photos sent in he was enabled to ascertain which of his would-be customers were in the habit of leaving their debts unpaid.

HUMOR OF THE WEEK

STORIES TOLD BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Many Odd, Curious, and Laughable Phases of Human Nature Graphically Portrayed by Eminent Word Artists of Our Own Day—A Budget of Fun.

Sprinkles of Spice.

Most people like to be called bad in a laughing kind of way.—Acheson Globe.

In Algiers when the people desire a new ruler they begin by taking a day off.—Lowell Courier.

Coroner—And did the deceased leave no friends? All—No. He was an old bachelor.—Plain Dealer.

The butcher is no gambler, but he is always ready to stake the lucky boarding-house keeper.—Siftings.

The politician who has been lost in the shuffle does not think much of the pack he has been with.—Playmate.

Politics are full of uncertainties. Today a man is on the stump and next week he may be all up a tree.—Boston Transcript.

Figgy—Tell me, is there anything crooked about Gay? Fogg—I don't know, unless it is a corkscrew.—Boston Transcript.

Foot—I have here a little poem "To Phillips." Editor—Sorry, but there is no one on the staff by that name.—Syracuse Post.

"Your seakiss saccus is the finest I have ever seen." "Well, it ought to be, it was made from one of the educated seals."—Judge.

Stella—Just look at Miss Desplaine and Mr. Baldy over there! Miss Potter—Yes; a romance of the middle ages, so to speak.—Vogue.

Foggyduff—I have no money to spend in advertisements. Pacer—Of course you haven't, and that's just the reason.—Boston Transcript.

Supt. Byrnes is after the living pictures in New York, and they'll have all they can do to make a bare living.—Philadelphia Record.

Most men make a great fuss about doing the best they can. With a woman it's what she can't do that bothers her.—Adams Freeman.

Some men show remarkably good taste in their selection of ties until they put their necks into the matrimonial halter.—Boston Gazette.

Uncle—Tell me frankly, Fred, what is the amount of your debts? Fred—Oh, my dear uncle, just as much as you please.—Fleegende Blaetter.

The maiden smiled, as well she might, for there beside her sat a youth who owned in his own right a sixteen-story flat.—Truth.

Clara—Dear me! Those toilet things I ordered haven't come. Maude—Then I don't suppose you'll have the face to go to the ball to-night.—Life.

First Burglar—Sh! There's a cop on the other side of the street! Second Burglar—Lay low, then! There ain't enough in this job to divide.—Judge.

"Don't talk to me about compulsory vaccination!" exclaimed the man who had his arm in a sling. "I'm sore on that subject."—Chicago Tribune.

Japan says she proposes to demolish China, said Mr. Blykins. "She ought to have our servant girl," replied his wife, wearily.—Atlanta Constitution.

"My," said the bald-headed man, looking over the hairy heads of the football team, "how secure I would feel with a few Yale locks."—Adams Freeman.

In some parts of Kentucky ministers dare not preach from the Acts for fear the male members of their congregation may go off between them.—Richmond Dispatch.

Minnie—What do you understand by the term platonic affection? Maude—It usually means that the young man feels that he cannot afford to marry.—Omaha Bee.

"Great reforms are seldom accomplished without bloodshed," was the consoling thought of the man who decided to do his own shaving.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Well, you are the first man I ever heard accuse Tillmans of being full of energy." "But he must be. He has been storing it up for years."—Indianapolis Journal.

McSwatters (in dime museum)—How much do you weigh with clothes on? Lying Skeleton—Why, if I didn't have me togs on I wouldn't weigh anything.—Syracuse Post.

Peasant (who has just insured his farmhouse)—What would I get if my house should burn down next week? Agent—In all probability three or four years in prison.—Fleegende Blaetter.

"What became of that man who had twenty-seven medals for saving people from drowning?" "What Minnie! He fell in one day when he had all of 'em on and the weight of 'em sunk him."—Answers.

Newlight—I see Prof. Briggs is quoted as saying that the 90,000 ministers in this country about 50,000 could be dispensed with. Oughtn't—Yes, and the church has decided that he is one of the 50,000.—New York Tribune.

Junior—The governor writes me in reply to my last letter asking for money that he is on the verge of giving up in despair. Sophomorous—That's encouraging. My old curly informs me that he doesn't propose to give up at all.—Buffalo Courier.

Mrs. Wickwire—Did you read about that man who has been married for the third time to the woman he has been divorced from twice already? Mr. Wickwire—Yes. Seems to me that a man of that sort ought to take some sort of treatment for the habit.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Mysterious Light.

A strange light has been annoying residents between Melrose and Ashbourne, Pa., for two weeks past. The light, as described by persons who aver having seen and pursued it, has the appearance of a powerful flame. It apparently rises from a quarry, any time between 9 p. m. and 3 a. m. After evolving until it is large enough to travel alone, the ignis fatuus moves off.

You Have Met Them.

Chickens and turkeys attain the age of ten years. The duration of a goose's life is fifty years.

